

THE KELT OR GAEL

HIS ETHNOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY AND PHILOLOGY

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TO MY WIFE
THESE

THE KELT OR GAEL.

CHAPTER I.

ELEMENTARY CONDITION OF HISTORY. MOSAIC COSMOGONY.
CORRECTED BY SCIENCE, ASTRONOMY, GEOLOGY, BIOLOGY,
PHILOLOGY. ITS DIVISIONS OF LANGUAGE. THE
EUROPEAN ARYAN, MIGRATION, RACE.

THE history of races, even if the word itself have ^{Elementary condition of history.} meaning, has not only not been yet written; it has not even been approached. The evidence for such a work has not even been collected.

The Mosaic theory of creation accepted by the Aryan from the Semite, and derived as to its machinery from Chaldea, and as to its theism from Egypt, alleges that the earth, sun, moon, and stars, vegetable and animal life, were created in six days. It starts man with family life and a language. It alleges a subsequent catastrophe called the deluge, by which the greater part of terrestrial animal life was destroyed; and a further catastrophe by which men were dispersed over the earth, and made to speak different languages. Moses fixes the date of all these phenomena; and as the deluge left the face of the earth in much the same condition as it was

Largely due to errors of Mosaic cosmogony.

on the sixth day of creation—and the date of the deluge was B.C. 2348—it is clear that if we accept the Mosaic cosmogony we must be prepared to account for all natural phenomena within a period of about 5894 years, and all ethnological and philological phenomena within a period of about 4238 years, and so corrupt all the fountains of history. This account of the origin of phenomena, however, is taught in all our primary schools at the present day.

Corrected by
science.

The astronomer nevertheless gradually unfolded the plan of the heavens, the geologist the plan of the earth, and the biologist that of the life upon it; and the myths gradually disappeared from the sphere of reason. Darwin has given a new meaning to the word "evolution," and "survival of the fittest" probably applies to planets and solar systems, as well as to living individuals and species. Given the unlimited time of the geologist, with force and matter, and all phenomena can be accounted for by the philosopher.

Anthropology. The anthropologist is on the track of mankind, but the ways are long and life is short. From the element to protoplasm, and from protoplasm to man, the links, if not complete, are nearly so; but from a knowledge of man in the abstract to a knowledge of men in the concrete the progress is so small that the word "race" has as yet only a popular meaning.

Ethnology. The ethnologist as yet can only see that groups

of men differ in size, or in form, or in colour; and he expresses the fact of the presence of one or more of these differences by saying that the men differ in race. What the origin or cause of the difference is we know not yet. Whether races sprung from different ancestors, and if so, when and where; what their early surroundings were; what modifications, if any, are due to the climate; how many of them inhabit their early homes; or what modifications, if any, are due to migration, are not proven: nay, the evidence is not even yet available.

The philologist is aiding the ethnologist, but as *Philology*, yet with little result. It is not yet known whether there is any necessary relation between race and language; nor is it known at what stage in his career man began to speak. It is doubted whether the vocal organs of the man who owned the Neanderthal skull were complete. Professor Sayce says, while the characteristics of race seem almost indelible, language is as fluctuating and variable as the waves of the sea. It is perpetually changing in the mouth of its speakers; nay, the individual can even forget the language of his childhood, and acquire another which has not the remotest connection with it. A man cannot rid himself of the characteristics of race; but his language "is like his clothing, which he can strip off and change almost at will. It seems to me that this is a fact of which only one explanation is possible. The distinctions of race must be

older than the distinctions of language, . . . Not only the very words but the very forms of grammar are still used by the Bedouin of Central Arabia that were employed by the Semitic Babylonians 5000 years ago. At that early date the Semitic family of speech already existed with all its peculiarities, which have survived with but little alteration up to the present day. And when it is remembered that old Egyptian, which comes before us as a literary and decaying language a thousand years earlier, was probably a sister of the parent Semitic speech, the period to which we must assign the formation and development of the latter cannot fall much short of 10,000 years before the Christian era."

I think the estimate is exceedingly moderate. Whether language is a racial characteristic or not, it measures the intellectual development, and perhaps the order in time of the persons who use it for the moment; and enables us to gauge the progress of lapsed races, and to connect existing ones by some, even if a frail, bond of union; and so the philologist proceeds to group it from time to time. The latest grouping seems to be in the order of the relative importance of the groups as it strikes the grouper.

First, comes the Aryan group, sometimes called "inflective," and which comprises Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Keltic, German, and Slav.

Second, the Semitic, described as "exflective,"

and including Assyrian, Syrian, Arabic, Hebrew, Phœnician, Egyptian, and Ethiopic.

Third, the Turanian, described as “isolating” or monosyllabic, and giving voice to Burmah, Siam, Tibet, China, and Japan.

Fourth, the Ural or Ugro-Altaic, a new division, formerly included under Turanian, but now found to differ in development sufficiently to take a place of its own, and which includes Tungusian, Mongol, Samoyed, Finnish, and Lap. Hungarian and Turkish are offshoots from it.

Fifth, the Dravidian or South Indian, the group of languages spoken in the whole Indian peninsula before the arrival of the Aryan, but not yet differentiated.

Sixth, the Malay, Polynesian, and Melanesian, spoken throughout the islands of the Pacific.

There are four other large groups, whose names only serve to cover the geography of Australia, South and Central Africa, and aboriginal America ; but although the expressions prefixial, postfixial, and polysynthetic are distributed among the groups, these latter are not sufficiently differentiated to found a generalisation.

I have long thought that the words mono-syllabic, agglutinative, and inflexional, as applied to groups of languages, only express stages in the history of language generally ; in other words, that a language must be monosyllabic before it is agglutinative, and agglutinative before it is inflexional. If so, Aryan, which is only known to

Evolution in language.

us in its third, and so far final stage, must have gone through the stages at which Turanian and Semitic respectively stopped short, thereby giving the Aryan an almost fabulous antiquity compared with the 10,000 years which Professor Sayce gives to Semitic, a group of the second stage.

It will probably be asked, if so, why is it that Semitic civilisation, as known through Chaldea and Egypt, appears to be so far in advance of Aryan; and why is the Aryan only found upon the scene as the Semitic stands still or declines? To this it may be answered that the Aryan may have culminated long ago, and suffered eclipse before the advent of the Semitic, and is now again in the ascendant, and that the Semitic may hereafter reappear in the third stage. No one can say whether the most backward races of to-day were not formerly the foremost, and *vice versa*; no one can say whether in the course of geological periods a white man may not become a black man, and a black man a white man. It may be doubted whether Nature herself prefers one colour to another. But the vanity or self-esteem of mankind makes each man think his own colour the best: the white man uses "black man" as a term of reproach; the black man uses "white man" as a term of reproach; the white man makes his devil black, and the black man makes his devil white.

For the purposes of the present work we may set aside at once all the races and tongues not

included in the Aryan, or first group. This leaves us face to face with the Hindoo, the Persian, the Greek, the Latin, the Kelt, the German, and the Slav. According to the expounders of the Mosaic cosmogony, not only the members of this group, but the members of the nine other groups, sprung directly from Shem, Ham, and Japhet, the sons of Noah, and indirectly from Adam and Eve. This of course rendered the doctrine of migration a necessary part of the ^{Doctrine of} _{migration.} theory, and the existence of all nations is accounted for by showing that they wandered away from Central Asia after the Flood, and carried the consequences of the Tower of Babel with them into Polynesia, Melanesia, Australia, and elsewhere; and that climate and lapse of time produced the racial differences. As a corollary to this ethnology, the terms Semitic, Hametic, and Japhetic have been used even in the present generation to account for and include all variations in human speech. That form of ethnology and of philology is no longer received by students; but it has left behind it in science the doctrine of a racial ancestor, and of the migration of races.

A good deal has been said recently about the primitive Aryan man; but I doubt his existence. If we seek him, we must seek the primitive Semite, the primitive Turanian, and so on through all the groups. I do not think, and it certainly has never been shown, that the connection between the group of languages classed as Aryan involves the

springing of all the speakers of those groups from a common ancestor. I think the more probable hypothesis, and the one most in conformity with the doctrine of evolution is, that human life was not confined to any particular land or country, but originated wherever the conditions were favourable for it, and that individuals coalesced into groups, and groups communicated with each other from motives of convenience, and principally for purposes of protection. It must be fully understood that this is only a guess, and is not intended to influence any one who is investigating the facts for himself.

Competing doctrines as to starting-point. This doctrine of a primitive Aryan ancestor *plus* the doctrine of migration is advanced by two competing groups of writers, under various forms.

Professor Max Müller and his school suggest that Northern India was the home of the primitive Aryan, that his descendants proceeded to the West, giving off the Persian, the Greek, the Latin, the Kelt, the German, and the Slav in the process.

Professor Schräder and Dr Penka in Germany, and Professor Sayce in England, suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe—Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite *locus in quo*—and started for the East, entering India at a comparatively recent period, having previously sent off southern offshoots to father the Kelt, the Latin, and the

Greek. The theory of a recent entry into India appears to me to be inconsistent with the long history of Sanscrit and of Zend. Neither school has as yet, I believe, convinced the other; the arguments in support of either view appear to me to be insufficient; and the doctrine of a special origination with migrations to be a survival from the Mosaic ethnology.

The one result on which I think I may say ^{What Aryan} _{is.} that all philologists are so far agreed is, that there is a group of languages called, simply as a matter of convenience, Aryan, because those languages have the vocabulary of a very primitive society in common; that two of those languages—Persian and Sanscrit—with their dialectical varieties are confined to Asia, and that three of those languages, and possibly five, viz., Keltic, German, Slav—and Latin and Greek, if the two latter are not Keltic dialects—are confined to Europe.

The only other question that arises on the ^{Is there an} _{Aryan race?} Aryan division is, Are all the persons speaking any language of the Aryan group of the same race? Are Hindoos, Parsees, Kelts, Germans, Slavs, of the same race? The difficulty in answering the question is that ethnologists have not yet agreed on a definition of the word "race;" it is still a popular and not a scientific expression. Groups of men corresponding within reasonable limits in size, form, and colour, are said to belong to the same race. Then the race may have many

varieties. The only difficulty in my mind is, can the Aryan Hindoo be a variety of the Aryan Slav or the Aryan German, without giving to the word "race" a meaning so wide as to render it worthless? I cannot answer the question satisfactorily, but I have no hesitation in saying that the word "race" in its present acceptation will satisfactorily cover every European variety of the Aryan, viz., Greeks, Latins, Kelts, Germans, and Slavs. There is no incompatibility in size or form. There are variations, such as we may see in many families; nothing more. So also in the test of colour. The red or fair hair of the Venetian donna, a pure Kelt, of the Galway colleen, or of the Argyle lassie, are very much the same; so are the blue eyes; but in Venice, Galway, and Argyle there are dark Kelts as well as red or fair. So there are fair Germans and dark Germans, fair Slavs and dark Slavs, fair Scandinavians and dark. But the fairest and most blue-eyed people in the world are the South Russians, the White Russians, the Little Russians, and the Great Russians, Slavs to a man. Fair hair and blue eyes is only a modified form of Albinoism; the fair-haired and blue-eyed man is generally seen in spectacles; and Dr Penka and Dr Poesche think the colour is due to long residence in a semi-Arctic climate. Again, it is within the experience of most people that dark-haired parents frequently have fair-haired children, and fair-haired parents dark-

haired children. These variations in colour among European Aryans, where greatest, are due to climatic effects, but are nowhere sufficient to create a racial difference. Professor Virchow finds that eleven per cent. of the Swiss, nineteen per cent. of the Austrians, and thirty-one per cent. of the rest of the Germans only, are fair; and Dr Beddoe says a brunette has ten chances of getting married in England to a blonde's nine chances, because the men persist in selecting the dark-haired women for wives.

CHAPTER II.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN ARYAN. GREEKS INTRODUCE THE KELTOI. LATINS INTRODUCE THE GALLI. THE SAME PEOPLE. THE IBERIAN. THE BASQUE. THE KELTIC GROUND. THE BRITISH ISLES. GAUL. CYMRIC PENINSULA. BOHEMIA. MORAVIA. RHAETIA. VINEDELICIA. PANNONIA. MOESIA OR THRACE. GALATIA. ITALY. SPAIN. HELVITIA. EAST OF THE RHINE AND NORTH OF THE DANUBE WAS, BROADLY SPEAKING, GERMAN AND SLAV GROUND. SCANDINAVIA.

Distribution
of the Aryan
in Europe.

GIVEN the facts found by Ethnology and Philology that Europe outside the Ugro-Altaic or sub-Arctic regions is Aryan, *i.e.*, Keltic, German, Slav, Latin, and Greek, the question arises, Over what portion of Europe were these peoples and their languages distributed when we first became definitely aware of their existence? The position of the Latin was Latium; of the Greek, Hellas. The positions of the German and Slav give little or no trouble; but ignorance and prejudice combined have ignored, concealed, or misrepresented the position or geographical distribution of the Kelt or Gael. My first object consequently must be to determine the area occupied by the Kelt or Gael, with his institutions and dialects.

Of the European Aryans, the Greeks and Latins are the earliest known in general history.

The Greeks introduce us to the other inhabitants of Europe. For them mankind consisted only of Greeks and Barbaroi or barbarians. When they condescended to specialise, they called those inhabitants of South-Western Europe with whom they first came into contact Keltoi or Kelts. The contact took place at Massilia, about B.C. 600, the present Marseilles, the earliest Greek colony in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants of the adjoining coast of Spain they called Keltoi Iberys, translated Kelt Iberians. From this expression a deduction was made that the Spanish peninsula had two names, Keltiky and Ibery, and that it was inhabited by two races, Kelts and Iberians. I have looked carefully into the evidence, and I find no ground for the conclusion. One name came from the Keltic river, which the Greeks called Ibery, the Latins after them called Iberus, the present Ebro. What the original Keltic name was we have no means of determining exactly, as the records of pre-Roman Spain, if they ever existed, are lost. The word Ebro, however, is the same as the Latin Tiber, the Scotch and Irish Tobur, anglicised in Tipperary, and the Welsh Dyfr, anglicised in Dover, and means sometimes a river and sometimes a well. Kelt-Iberian, then, meant the Kelts dwelling on the Ebro; and the tribe inhabiting the valley of that river was alone correctly called Iberian.

Greeks introduce Keltoi.
The Iberian.

Pliny expressly states that the Greeks called all Spain Iberia after the river.¹ It is from the incorrect use of this expression Kelt-Iberian that another error arose, namely, that Spain alone produced a small, dark, pre-historic race of men, sometimes called Kelts and sometimes Iberians, but equally incorrectly. That there was such a small race in Spain is vouched for by men who learn their facts and measure their language; but now the little men have been traced through every country in Europe, from Southern Spain to the Caucasus, and also in Britain. They were pre-Keltic, pre-German, and pre-Slav: they were a link in the chain of evolution; but there is no greater ground for calling them Iberian than for calling them Caucasian.

Basques.

It is suggested that the Basques, Biscayans, or, as they call themselves, Vascongados and Vascuentes, are the remains of these Iberians. It cannot be so: they live, and have always lived, not on the Ebro, but on the Bay of Biscay, named after them, and, with the Gallegos, are perhaps the biggest and most robust people in Spain. Their language, which I have examined, contains at present a considerable infusion of Keltic, but has nothing else in common with any European tongue, and, with the exception of Etruscan, is the only European dialect not yet grouped. Etruscan I am convinced is a Keltic dialect.

¹ Plinius, Lib. 3, Cap. 3: Iberus amnis . . . quem propter universam Hispaniam Græci appellavere Iberiam.

When the Latins came into contact with the same people, they called them Galli and their country Gallia. The people generally called themselves Galls, or Gauls, or Gaels, or Gaedhils, or Gwyddels, according to dialect and locality. The Latins, however, soon found there were two Gauls—Trans-Alpine Gaul, including the whole of the present France, Belgium, and West Switzerland, with the line of the Rhine to the sea, and the Pyrenees, with most probably the Cymric peninsula, the present Schleswick-Holstein, and Jutland or Angeln. Cis-Alpine Gaul included the whole of North Italy. It was divided by the Po into Cispadine and Transpadine Gaul. At the time Rome came into contact with Etruria, the latter probably formed no part of the Gallic nation on both banks of the Po, and its traditions connected it with the Raseni of Rhaetia. But the remainder of Northern Italy was at that time Gallic in race and language, viz., the present Umbria, Romagna, Lombardy, Venetia, Istria, Genoista, or Liguria, and Piedmont, with Italian Switzerland or Helvetia.

When the Latins became acquainted with Greek literature, they sometimes called the Galli, Celtæ; and when Latin literature was in the ascendant, the Greeks called the Keltoi Galli, or Gallati, until both words were used without distinction by Latin and Greek writers. Wherever hereafter I use Kelt or Keltic, it includes Gael or Gaelic.

The whole of the Alps are Gallic or Keltic; in ^{The Alps.}

fact, Alp means a peak. It is the same root as Alb in Albion and Alban. The root is doubled in Apennine, *i.e.*, Alb, and pen, which also means peak. We have it in Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, the Pennine range, and the twelve Pins in Ireland, which is a corruption of the twelve Bens. Between B.C. 15 and B.C. 13, Tiberius, Drusus, and S. Italicus crossed the Alps, and conquered the sub-Danubian provinces of Rhaetia, Vindelicia, and Noricum. Pannonia, superior and inferior, and Moesia, superior and inferior, had been conquered a few years previously; but the whole of those countries, all of which were Keltic, were made Roman provinces in the reign of Augustus. These countries comprise the present Bavaria, Northern Switzerland, the Tyrol, the whole of German Austria, part of Hungary, the whole of Slavonia, Croatia and Bosnia, Servia and Bulgaria; in fact, the whole of the southern bank of the Danube or Ister, from its rise to its outfall in the Black Sea. Broadly speaking, the Danube was the southern boundary between the Kelt on one side, and the German and Slav on the other. Moesia was originally part of Thrace; but Augustus called the portion between the Haemus range and the Danube Moesia, and the remainder retained its old name. It is clear, then, that the ethnology of Moesia is the ethnology of Thrace, and also of Macedonia.

Rhaetia,
Vindelicia,
Noricum,
Pannonia,
Moesia or
Thrace.

Galatia.

About B.C. 279 Brennus, the Gaul or Kelt, invaded Macedonia and Thessaly with an army

of 150,000 foot and 61,000 horse, and through the same road as the Persians had formerly taken, he advanced to Thermopylæ. He was then stopped as the Persians were. The pass over the mountains was sold as in Persian times, and the Greeks took to their ships and fled. He turned and took the same road as the Persians had taken to plunder Delphi, and, like them, his army fled panic-stricken, defeated in the same manner by thunders and earthquakes, and more especially by huge masses of stone rolled down from the mountains.

North of the Danube Bohemia and Moravia Bohemia and Moravia. were first Keltic, then German, and are now Slav.

The presence of Kelts in Thrace and Asia Asia Minor. Minor is accounted for by stating that the remnants of the army of Brennus partly settled in Thrace, and partly migrated to Asia Minor. The only evidence on this point is that one of the tribes of the Asiatic Gallati was named Tectosages, and a people dwelling at the foot of the Pyrenees passed by the same name. This is no proof, as there were Brigantes in Vindelicia, in Spain, in Britain, and in Ireland, and I am not sure there were not some in Gaul. Ptolemy, in his map of Asia Minor, gives a large space to Galatia, and Strabo describes its constitution, which is certainly Keltic. For many centuries the Gallati were engaged in every battle that took place in Asia Minor, till their conquest by

the Romans. They are best known to Western Europe from St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. St Jerome, a Gaul who lived at Trêves, visited them in the beginning of the fourth century of our era, and says the Galli of Asia Minor still kept their own language. No Keltic scholar has visited the country since, and it is impossible to say if they still use the dialect to any extent.

Such a mode of accounting for the existence of Kelts in Thrace and Asia Minor is dependent on a single assertive fact. It leaves out all the negative evidence. When these assertions were made, nothing practically was known of the general history of the Kelt, the Teuton, or the Slav. These divisions—the first to lay a basis for European history—owe their substance to philology, which gives them as the European branches of the Aryan race and language. The Latin is certainly a Kelt, the Greek is largely a Kelt. If there were no Teutons or Slavs in Thrace or Asia Minor in the times referred to—and no one contends there were—then the only other branch of the Aryan peoples that could have occupied them was the Keltic or Gaelic.

Keltic
ground.

From the British Isles, then to Gaul, west of the Rhine, with, south of the Danube, Rhaetia, Vindelicia, Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia and Thrace, across the Bosphorus into the heart of Asia Minor, and back through the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, is the Keltic ground. The rest of Europe north of the

Danube is German or Slav. I will hereafter deal with Southern Italy and Greece when I come to compare the Latin and Greek tongues with the less known Western Keltic. In all this I have done or said nothing new. The statements taken singly have never been contested. I have simply placed side by side matters that have hitherto been treated separately.

Hereafter I hope to show that Latin, and, to a less extent, Greek, are only Keltic dialects: that the Latin-speaking countries of Italy, Spain, France, and Britain accepted the Latin tongue readily, because it was in each case only a higher and more copious form of their own language, and gave them the command of a higher literature.

In the countries of Bohemia and Moravia, Rhaetia, Vindelicia, Norricum, Pannonia, and Moesia, the German and the Slav have come in upon the Kelt, and he has lost his language, but he has not lost his blood, his vitality, or his imagination, the greatest gift of the Deity to man.

East of the Rhine and north of the Danube was the German and Slav ground, but how it was then divided is still uncertain; probably very much as it is to-day.

CHAPTER III.

KELTIC DIALECTS. REASON FOR GRAMMAR ALPHABETS.

IRISH OR BRITISH ALPHABET. GRAMMAR. WELSH GRAMMAR. SIX DIALECTS OF KELTIC OR GAELIC. TWO GROUPS. IRISH, SCOTCH, AND MANX COMPARED. WELSH, CORNISH, AND ARMORIC COMPARED. REASONS FOR SKETCHING IRISH AND WELSH GRAMMARS.

Keltic dialects. THERE are six dialects of Keltic or Gaelic which have a known literature—the Irish, the Scotch, and the Manx forming one group, and the Welsh, the Cornish, and the Armoric forming a **Two groups.** second group. From local names and such words as road, ford, town, down, fell, combe, avon, I am satisfied that all these dialects were spoken in Southern Britain.

The Irish, the Scotch, and the Manx are sometimes called Gallic or Gaelic; but the word so applied is misleading. Keltic and Gaelic are equivalents, the only difference being that Keltic is a word of Greek origin, and Gaelic or Gallic a word of Latin origin. The Keltoi and the Galli appeared to have called themselves Gall or Gael or Gaidhel, for the three words are pronounced in the same way; and in one form or another the word is found in every known dialect of the sub-Danubian peoples. Welsh is

also sometimes spoken of as British, Cambrian or Cambric, and Cymraeg ; but the logical mode of statement is, that the word Keltic or Gallic as expressing a language is the genus, and all the species of that genus, whether Continental or British, are dialects of it. In the comparison of Keltic dialects which I hope to make, it will be clear to any student of German that there is less difference between the Irish and the Welsh than there is between the Dutch and Hanoverian of the present day.

Between the Irish and Scotch dialects of Keltic Irish, Scotch, Manx. there is scarcely any difference, in so far as the written language is concerned. The literature of the one country is current in the other ; the grammars and vocabularies of Ireland are used in Scotland, and those of Scotland in Ireland. The pronunciation is, however, so different, and specialisation of function so apparent, that spoken sentences have to be compared almost word for word before the Eirinach and the Albanach understand each other. There is very little left of Manx, but what remains differs very little from Irish or Scotch. Manx drops the final vowel of many words, and interchanges some consonants not found at present interchanged in Irish or Scotch, and that is all.

Some writers appear to think that the practical unity of the Irish and Scotch dialects is a result of the Dalriadic or Scotch conquest of Caledonia, or Alban, or Pictish Scotland, and the imposition

on it of the conquerors' dialect. I do not share this opinion. The local and other proper names of all sub-Danubian countries show a practical unity of language, similar to, but not quite so strong as, that between the Irish and Scotch dialects, a proposition which may be fully illustrated from Zeuss's "Grammatica Celtica," and from the "Ethnogénie Gauloise" of Roget, Baron de Belloguet.

The Welsh, Cornish, and Armoric, when closely examined, show an agreement similar to, but not quite so near as, that between the Irish and the Scotch. Indeed it appears to me that a great deal of the difference is due to the more modern orthography and etymology of the Welsh, and that Welsh appears to include the Cornish and Irish roots in a modern disguise.

I always intended to make the short comparison of Aryan words contained in this chapter; but I did not intend to give even the bird's-eye view of Irish and Welsh grammar which follows, until an educated professional friend asked me, a short time ago, if any of the Keltic tongues showed any traces of grammar. I was simply amazed at his ignorance; but on thinking over his question, I remembered that the University man of the present day learns the basis of his own English language, three-fourths of which is Keltic, through the Latin and Greek varieties, instead of going to the fountain-head, still flourishing, of Welsh or Irish. The position of Keltic literature in

Welsh,
Cornish,
Armoric.

Reasons for
sketching
Irish and
Welsh
grammar.

England is lower than it is in any other country having any pretension to education ; while Ebel, the learned editor of Zeuss, has declared, and I fully endorse the expression, that the key to the early history of Europe lies in the Keltic languages and literature. Zeuss's grammar requires more scholarship than is at the command of every reader, inasmuch as it is written in Latin, makes a large volume in itself, and the method is highly complicated. He does not admit words later than the ninth century of our era ; and although Mr Whitley Stokes sent to the editor of the second edition, Professor Ebel, some new vocabularies, he does not seem to have made much use of them. As it would therefore be useless to refer all readers to Zeuss, and as some are perhaps no better informed than the friend of whom I have spoken, I shall just indicate the nature of an Irish and Welsh grammar, and also the nature and differences of their alphabets, and the causes of those differences. That again will lead to a short consideration of alphabets in general.

CHAPTER IV.

MODES OF COMMUNICATING IDEAS. GESTURES. WORDS. PICTURES. HIEROGLYPHS. ALPHABETS. THE PHœNICIAN. THE CHINESE OR JAPANESE. THE AZTEC. THEIR HISTORIES. ALL EUROPEAN ALPHABETS DERIVED FROM THE PHœNICIAN. OGHAMIC WRITING.

Modes of
communicat-
ing ideas.

Alphabets.

MAN may communicate his ideas by gestures, words, pictures, and writing. Of these modes gesture is the most general, and the sole mode with primitive man. Gestures and words pass, writing remains. It involves the invention of an alphabet.

An alphabet is a body of symbols representing the sounds of a language.

Picture.

Symbol.

Sound.

The first stage in ideography seems to be a rude drawing representing the thing expressed, as the figure of an animal. The cave men were equal to this feat. That drawing being improved and colour added, we get the picture language. The next stage is that of the invention of a symbol for each figure, and that is the hieroglyphic stage. The next is the invention of a symbol for a sound, and we get the phonetic stage.

The latest expression of the history of alphabets

restricts them to three—the Phœnician, the Japanese or Chinese, and the Aztec or Mexican.

The Egyptians invented and perfected a picture language, and developed it to the hieroglyphic stage. At that stage it acquired a sacred character and stopped. The Phœnician, who was always irreverent, took the Egyptian hieroglyph, or sacred symbol of an idea or thing, and adapted it to the symbol of a sound, and so made an alphabet. The general idea is that the West got, not only the thing, but the name of alphabet from Greece, from the names of the two first letters, alpha, beta. That was not so. Greece got the letters and the names from the Phœnician letters aleph, beth.

The Chinaman invented a picture language, and developed it to the hieroglyphic stage, where it also stopped. The Japanese took the symbol and made it phonetic, and gave us the Chinese or Japanese alphabet. The Assyrian borrowed from the Turanian and Phœnician, using both.

The Aztec went through the three stages himself.

The Chinese alphabet is now confined to the Turanian branch of the human family, and the Aztec has died out; the Phœnician serves all other branches of writing men.

The Phœnician, in adapting the Egyptian symbol to sound, adapted it to his own Semitic sounds, and no doubt the symbols expressed the sounds fully. But it does not follow that they

expressed the sounds of Aryan speech with equal fulness: as a matter of inference, we should at once decide that they did not. For this reason it is that every Aryan tongue, nay, even dialects of the same tongue, use a different number of letters, many recently invented or derived, in order to express its sounds, while others, especially English, so strain the sounds of their letters, that the different sounds of the same letter are only current by convention.

Greek
alphabet.

The Greeks borrowed, and after a time added to, the Phœnician alphabet, and nearly all existing European alphabets are derived from the Greek. Another Phœnician alphabet has been traced to Spain. It may possibly be the original Basque. It is not used by them at present, but I am informed that there is an early Basque coinage with a peculiar alphabet for the inscriptions, though I have never seen any of it.

Irish or British
alphabet.

There is an alphabet which is now specially known as the Irish, but which should, I think, be called the British, and which may be derived from the Latin. The *Senchus Môr*, or old Irish laws compiled in the fifth century, is written in it. The oldest Welsh and Cornish manuscripts in existence are written in it. The Saxon chronicle is written in it, incorporating, however, the extra letters invented by Ulfilas for the Moeso Gothic, and the Runes are only a coarser form of it.

The Oghamic writing, which so far appears to have been peculiar to Ireland and Wales, is more like musical notation than literary symbol, but its existence must not be forgotten when speaking of alphabets. All that is known about the name is that the Greeks say the Keltoi worshipped a deity called Ogmios. Zeuss in his preface says that it was "in usu in hoc vetusto codice, quidni etiam inde a longinquis temporibus." There is a treatise on Oghamic writing in a manuscript called the Book of Ballymote, in the Royal Irish Academy, which should be published without further delay.

CHAPTER V.

THE IRISH OR ANCIENT BRITISH ALPHABET. VOWELS AND CONSONANTS. MUTABLE AND IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS. RULE OF ASPIRATION. RULE OF ECLIPSIS. EARLY PARTS OF SPEECH. PRESENT PARTS OF SPEECH. DECLENSIONS. CONJUGATIONS. CONCORDS.

Irish or
British
alphabet.

As I could not expect my readers to learn the Irish alphabet for the purpose of studying the little I have to say on that dialect, I shall use the English, which is in reality equally convenient. The Irish or ancient British alphabet, however, agrees more closely than any other with the Phœnician, the parent alphabet, as to the number of its letters. It comprises seventeen letters—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, and u. The Phœnician alphabet consisted of sixteen letters: they used the same character for o and u. As these letters are quite incapable of expressing all the sounds of the Irish language, the incapacity is provided for by the rules for aspiration and eclipsis.

Vowels.

The five Irish vowels, which are the same as the Latin, are divided into three broad, a, o, u, and two slender, e and i. From this division a considerable difficulty arises for the student,

owing to a modern rule that a broad vowel must accompany a broad vowel, and a slender one accompany a slender. Thus what was originally written saeradh, libertas, must now be written saoradh, the broad a requiring another broad vowel, o, to accompany it; and so on. The effect of the rule makes the orthography of the language and the identification of roots much more difficult.

It will be seen there was no k, and no q in this alphabet; c, always hard, had to do duty for itself and the other two. There was no v, mh, or bh—that is, m or b aspirated filled its place. There was no w, x, y, or z.

The consonants are mutable or immutable. Consonants. The mutable are such as by placing a dot over them, or writing the aspirate h after them, lose their original simple sound, and take another, or in a few cases become silent. They are written with the aspirate thus, b, c, d, f, g m, p, s, and t, or thus bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, sh, and th. Aspirated final consonants, such as we find in Aspiration. sigh, thigh, etc. etc., are evidently British survivals. The look of a word containing some aspirates is forbidding to an uneducated eye, but the pronunciation to the initiated is simple enough. The aspirate has been a difficulty with every Keltic people. The Italian, the Frenchman, the Briton, and the Spaniard almost reject it. The immutable consonants are l, n, and r. Immutable.

Consonants in Irish are likewise subject to a

Eclipsis.

rule called “eclipsis,” which, while it adds immensely to the euphony of the language, increases the difficulty of the learner. When, for the sake of euphony, an initial radical consonant is rendered silent by introducing a different consonant before it, the radical consonant is said to be eclipsed. Thus in the word beatha, life (*vita*), it is not found easy to pronounce *b* after *r*; and so another consonant more easily pronounced is placed before *b*, and pronounced instead of it. In the case of *b* such a consonant would be *m*, and so what is radically *ar beatha* becomes phonetically *ar mbeatha*, *i.e.* *m* is pronounced, *b* is silent. So also *c* is eclipsed by *g*, *d* by *m*, *f* by *b*, *g* by *n*, *p* by *b*, *s* by *t*, and *t* by *d*. Although the eclipsed letter is not sounded, it should never be suppressed in writing, as the root consonant would thus be lost, and the word would have a totally different meaning.

In compound words, again, the initial root consonant is often dropped, and the article, preposition, and noun, and indeed other parts of speech, are frequently written as one word; or, as Zeuss and other grammarians say, the word is “infected.” This again sometimes renders it necessary to introduce fresh eclipsing consonants between the parts, which makes the word appear as if overladen with consonants, while in reality the greater number of them are silent.

Originally the Irish parts of speech were only three—Pearsa or person; Ainim, name or noun;

and Iairmbearla or adjunct. Pearsa included the agent and his action or passion; Ainm the name of all objects and instruments of action; and Iairmbearla all circumstances of time, place, and manner. The tendency of present grammarians seems to be to return to that state of things; but for a long time the forms of the Latin grammar have superseded it; and the parts of speech are article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, ^{Present parts.} preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Some add participle.

There is only one article, the definite, or the, ^{Article.} whose singular form is an, with the plural na. It is declined, but only one case shows signs of gender.

Nouns have two numbers, singular and plural: ^{Noun.} two genders, masculine and feminine, though Zeuss gives a neuter also. There were originally only three cases, but there are now the six Latin ones. This is merely a nominal difference, as the accusative is the same in form as the nominative, the ablative as the dative, and the vocative as the genitive. Nouns make their cases and numbers, not only by an external modification as by the addition of a letter or letters, but also by internal modification of the vowels of the roots, and sometimes, but more rarely, by totally different words, as fear, man, ban, woman.

Adjectives, pronouns, and participles agree, ^{Adjective.} with a few exceptions, with the noun in gender,

number, and case. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison. The comparative and superlative are formed either by different words, or by terminations, or by intensitive particles, in fact, as in English.

Pronoun.

Pronouns are personal, possessive, relative, and demonstrative. The personal are me or mi, I, tu or thu, thou, and e or se, he or it, i or si, she; with their plurals, sinn, we, sibh, ye or you, and iad or siad, they. These are, of course, all declined. They are compounded with se, thus, mise, myself, thuse, thyself, etc. etc., and also with fein, as mifein, myself, thufein, thyself, etc. etc. The se in the first compound is an abbreviation of the Latin ipse, and the fein is a modification of the French meme in moi-même. The corresponding possessive pronouns are mo, my, do, thy, a, his, her, or its; ar, our, bhur or 'ur, your, an, am, or iar, their. The single relative pronoun, a, may be always used, or it may be changed for noch and nocha.

There are three demonstratives—so, this, sin, that, and sud, yon. There are three interrogatives—co, cia, and ciód, which represent the Latin qui, quae, quod.

Verb.

Verbs are of four kinds—active, passive, neuter, and impersonal. They have number, person, mood, and tense. They have the singular and plural numbers, and the usual three persons. The verb agrees with its nominative in number and person.

The tenses are structurally three, present, past, and future ; but the highest degree of refinement of time can be, and is, expressed by means of auxiliaries.

The root of the verb in the making of its numbers and persons, moods and tenses, suffers both internal and external modifications, as the noun does, in the making of its numbers and cases. The verbs are conjugated affirmatively, negatively, and interrogatively. The moods are six—imperative, indicative, consuetudinal, potential, conditional, and infinitive.

There is no true verb to have in Irish or Welsh ; the verb to be, in one of its forms, is used instead, either as a principal verb or as an auxiliary. Thus, instead of saying, I have it, the Irish form would be, *ta se agum*, the equivalent of which is the French *c'est à moi*, it is with me, or to me.

It is said there are five auxiliary verbs in Irish. I think, however, it is better to say there are several parts to the verb to be ; thus as, or is, equals he, she, or it is^t; tha or ta equals he, she, or it is, also ; fuil equals he, she, or it is, in another sense ; and be, or bidh, he, she, or it is, or exists, in the sense of a principal verb ; and raib, was. Is is thus conjugated in the indicative present—is me, I am ; is thu, thou art ; is se, he or it is ; is si, she is : when the s of se and si is aspirated, they are written ishe, isshi, he is, she is. The plurals are is sinn, is sibh, is siad.

Is has a past tense—ba me, I was. Ta, fuil, and raibh have only one tense. Ta is always affirmative, fuil interrogative or negative. Raibh can be used in any manner.

Bi or bidh, to be (both forms are pronounced alike, and are the originals as well as equivalents of the English verb to be), has all its tenses formed regularly, in all the moods, as a principal verb: thus indicative present, Bidhin me, I am; Bidhin thu, thou art; Bidhin se or si, he or she is. The verb remains the same in the plural; the pronouns are sinn, sibh, siad.

Past.—Do bhi me, I was; Do bhi thu, thou wast; Do bhi se or si, he or she was. For the plurals add the pronouns. All past tenses in Irish are preceded by an intensive particle: do is the usual one.

Future.—Beidh me, I shall be; Beidh thu, thou wilt be; Beidh se or si, he or she will be. Add the pronouns for the plural.

Compound tenses of the moods are constructed out of the auxiliaries.

There are three participles, present, past, and future.

Other parts.

Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections undergo no variation as such. The majority of the particles in European languages are of similar form, though their meaning varies from dialect to dialect.

As this shows the grammatical structure of the language, it is unnecessary to go through the

other moods of this verb, or to go through the various voices of any verbs. Whoever wishes to study the language can easily get a full grammar of it.

By compounding pronouns and prepositions a very numerous class of words is formed, which look apparently like roots, but a careful student will soon learn to analyse them.

This little outline is equally applicable to the Scotch and Manx dialects as to the Irish. Their roots, construction, and grammar agree. They differ slightly in spelling, as some writers do, and all writers did, especially before the invention of printing and the great multiplication of books enabled educated persons to gradually establish a standard. They differ considerably in pronunciation, as I have already explained.

CHAPTER VI.

WELSH AND ANCIENT BRITISH ALPHABET. EARLY ALPHABET.
PRESENT ALPHABET. EARLY PARTS OF SPEECH. PRESENT
PARTS OF SPEECH WITH THEIR DECLENSIONS, CONJUGA-
TIONS, AND CONCORDS.

Early Welsh
alphabet.

IT appears from the Analysis or grammar of Ederyn that the Welsh alphabet originally consisted of sixteen radical letters, including four vowels and twelve consonants, which is the same as the Phœnician, and practically the same as the Irish alphabet. Derived from these, however, there were twenty-seven secondary letters, of which eight were treated as vowels, and twelve as consonants, making in all forty-three letters. The ancient Welsh characters as given by Pugh are very rough, and resemble the characters of the *Senchus Môr*, or the Saxon Chronicle; but, as I have stated, the oldest Welsh manuscripts are in the Irish or British character.

Present
alphabet.

At present, and after the adoption of the Roman characters, the Welsh alphabet consists of thirty-one letters—a, b, c, ch, d, dd, e, f, ff, g, ng, ngh, h, i, l, ll, m, mh, n, nh, o, p, ph, r, rh, s, t, th, u, w, and y.

It will be seen that the same letters are still

absent as in the Irish, viz. j, k, q, v, x, and z, and also w and y considered as consonants. W and y appear, but as vowels; and thus the Welsh vowels agree, not as the Irish, with the Latin, but with the Greek, as a, e, i, o, u, w, and y, the w and y being the Greek omega and eeta.

The form of Welsh words consequently appears more Greek, and the form of Irish words more Latin, a circumstance which I have taken into consideration in the following comparison. Besides the fact that the above double and triple consonants have only one sound each, the English observer treats the vowels w and y as consonants, and concludes the language is unpronounceable; while, as vowels, they render it more euphonious; in fact, the Welsh is the most euphonious of existing European dialects, not forgetting even Italian.

It appears to me that by the Irish mode of aspiration of the mutable consonants, and the rule of eclipsis, the effect of a greater number of letters than even the Welsh contains is obtained in a simpler manner; but this may arise from the fact that I am more familiar with the one practice than with the other.

It would serve no purpose to give the pronunciation of the Welsh vowels and consonants here; but I may at least state that there are no silent letters in Welsh, as there are in Irish, and English, and French. Welsh scholars are not yet all agreed on the subject of Welsh orthography.

Early parts of speech.

As the Irish grammar originally consisted of only three parts of speech, so the Welsh contained nominally only two, the noun and the verb. Each, however, gave birth to or was accompanied by a number of secondary parts, which, since the adoption of the Roman system of grammar, receive the ordinary names of article, noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Of these the article, pronoun, and adjective spring from the primitive noun, and the adverb, preposition, and conjunction from the primitive verb.

Article.

Welsh, like Irish, has only one article, the definite, or the. It is expressed by *y* before a consonant, and *yr* before a vowel or the letter *h*. It has neither gender, number, nor case. Both forms are used as adverbs and conjunctions, with, of course, totally different meanings.

Noun.

Nouns have two genders, masculine and feminine; two numbers, singular and plural; and nominally four cases, the nominative, possessive, objective, and vocative. Welsh nouns, however, have lost their case endings, as the English have, with the exception of the possessive, and all the oblique cases are governed by prepositions, verbs, and other nouns.

The genders are distinguished sometimes by different words, as *tâd*, father; *mam*, mother. Some masculines become feminines by the addition of *es*, as *dyn*, man; *dynes*, woman; others

by changing the termination *yn* to *en*, as *asyn*, he ass; *asen*, she ass. Others acquire gender by prefixing the Welsh equivalents of he and she to words not otherwise distinguishable.

The plural of Welsh nouns is formed from the singular, much as in Irish, by internal and by external modifications, or by both; internal, as *iarll*, an earl; *ieirll*, earls; *bardd*, a bard; *beirdd*, bards; *post*, a post; *pyst*, posts. External, by the addition of a syllable, as *dyn*, a man, *dynion*, men. In both ways, as *mab*, a son; *meibion*, sons.

Some adjectives have three genders, masculine, *Adjective.* feminine, and common. The rule is that all primitive adjectives have gender. The masculine is in such cases changed to feminine by change of the radical vowel, as *m.* *clws*, *trim*, *f.* *clôs*; *m.* *gwyn*, white, *f.* *gwen*. Compounds and derivatives, and adjectives in a state of comparison, as a rule have no gender.

The numbers of adjectives are likewise defective. No adjectives have case terminations; consequently adjectives agree with their nouns in number and gender only sometimes, while neither noun nor adjective has a case termination. Adjectives have four degrees of comparison, the positive, the equal, the comparative, and the superlative. The equal is formed by adding *ed* to the positive, the comparative by adding *ach*, and the superlative by adding *af*. There are also irregular comparisons.

Pronouns are personal, possessive, relative, *Pronoun.*

demonstrative, and indefinite. A few examples must suffice as in the Irish.

Personal are mi or i, I ; ti, thou ; e, he ; hi, she ; ni, we ; chwi, you and hwy, they. They are compounded as in Irish, myfi, myself ; tydi, thyself, etc.

The possessive pronouns are fy, or ym, my ; dy, thy ; and ei, his, hers, its ; with their plurals, ein, our ; eich, your, and en, their.

These are compounded thus, fyhun, dyhun, eihun, einhun, eichhun, and euhun. The hun here is the equivalent of the Irish fein, and the compounds are myself, thyself, etc.

The demonstratives are very complicated. The English provide only this and that ; while the Irish give this, that, and yon ; and the Welsh give this, that, yon, and that out of sight.

The relative pronouns are formed from the demonstrative by prefixing the article yr to each, as yr hwn.

The interrogative pronouns are pwy, and pa, and are of both numbers and genders.

Pronouns have no case endings, but they agree with their verbs in number and gender.

Welsh verbs, like Irish, had originally only three tenses formed from the root, viz. present, past, and future ; all other modifications of tense were obtained by means of auxiliaries. Now they have present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second future tenses, all obtained from the root. There is always a corresponding, and

sometimes two or three corresponding tenses, formed by a great number of auxiliaries, which makes the conjugation of a Welsh verb a very severe exercise for the student.

Like Irish, the Welsh contains no true verb to have; its effect is obtained by the use of other auxiliaries, principally tenses of the verb to be; as in the French reflective verbs, its sense soon becomes familiar to a student.

The infinitive form of the verb to be in Welsh is *bod*, corresponding with the Irish *bi* or *bidh*. At present it has all the tenses named above, but the principal forms—the present, past, and future—are only dialectical varieties of the Irish, as will be seen by comparing the following forms with those set out in another page.

Welsh present indicative of *bod*, to be.—*Byddaf i*, I am; *Byddi di*, thou art; *Bydd efe*, he is; *Byddwn ni*, we are; *Byddwch chwi*, you are; *Byddant hwy*, they are.

Past.—*Byddwn i*, I was; *Byddit ti*, thou wast; *Byddai effe*, he was; *Byddem ni*, we were; *Byddech chwi*, you were; *Byddent hwy*, they were.

Future.—*Byddaf fi*, I shall be; *Byddi di*, thou wilt be; *Bydd efe*, he will be; *Byddwn ni*, we shall be; *Byddwch chwi*, you will be; *Byddant hwy*, they will be.

The same resemblance continues in all the other moods. It will be seen that each person of the Welsh verb, in both numbers and in all the

tenses, has a special termination, so that all can be distinguished without the pronoun as in Latin and Greek, so that what it has lost in case endings it has gained in tense endings.

Other parts. Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections undergo no change as such, and when clothed with the same spelling look, as they really are, very much like the Irish.

With the exception of the differences in spelling, and the great addition to the forms of conjugation, the Welsh grammar would answer fairly well for the Cornish and Armorican.

CHAPTER VII.

KELTIC GROUND. EUROPEAN DIVISIONS OF ARYAN LANGUAGE.

TURKISH. MAGYAR. ETRUSCAN. BASQUE. ARE LATIN AND GREEK KELTIC? GERMAN AND FRENCH KELTIC SCHOLARS. MARCELLUS OF BORDEAUX. ZEUSS AND WINDISCH ON IRISH. WHARTON AND WINDISCH ON GREEK. CHANGES IN KELTIC GROUND. OBJECT OF VOCABULARY.

I HAVE already indicated in a former chapter ^{Keltic ground resumed.} the Keltic ground, namely, the British Islands, Gaul, the Cymric peninsula; crossing the Rhine and north of the Danube, Bohemia and Moravia; crossing the Danube on its southern bank, Rhaetia, Vindelicia, Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia, and Thrace. In Asia, Galatia or Gallo-Græcia. Returning by Greece and Italy, it is admitted that the whole of Northern Italy was Keltic, as was the whole of Helvetia and Spain. Generally speaking, we might have returned from Asia Minor through the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, leaving Keltic ground always on the right. We have also seen that the broad divisions of the Aryan tongue in Europe were the Slav, the German, the Keltic, the Latin, and the Greek. We have also seen that these peoples were of the same race, in so far as a ^{European divisions of Aryan language.}

definite meaning can be given to race, in the present condition of our knowledge.

There are traces of other languages, such as the Ugro-Altaic, but as it has within historical times been confined to sub-polar countries, it may be omitted without danger of error. Turkish and Hungarian, or rather Magyar, we know are Turanian dialects, recently imported into Europe by Turanian races. Etruscan and Basque have hitherto resisted all attempts to reduce them to Aryan speech. The late Sir Wm. Betham, in his "Etruria Celtica," purported to investigate Etruscan antiquities, and to compare and identify the language with the Ibero-Celtic, and both with the Phœnician. As I know nothing of Phœnician, I cannot say whether he was or not successful; but many of the alleged Etruscan words were Celtic. Both Lepsius and Niebuhr were of opinion that the Etruscan was Keltic. I am strongly of opinion that not only is the language Keltic, but that Rome borrowed most of her institutions from Etruria. All the local names in Etruria are Keltic. Apart from groups of a few words, in which the vowels are sometimes omitted, and which appear to stick together like the formulæ of Marcellus of Bordeaux, there are very few complete inscriptions in existence. There was one found in a tomb in the Grotto del Tifone, at Corneto, the ancient Tarquinii, about 1832. I believe it is at present, or a copy of it is, in the Etruscan museum at the Vatican.

Turkish and
Magyar.

Etruscan.

It runs thus: “Laris Pumpus Arnthal Clan Cechase.” Laris or Lars is evidently a proper name, as we find it in Lars Porsenna, who “came down from Clusium,” and we find another in Zeuss—“Lars, imperator Veientium.” It is the same root as Lares, household gods, and it runs through all the Keltic tongues with the meaning of floor, or foundation. Pumpus is probably an epithet of Lars, and I suggest means fifth, from the Welsh variety, pump, five. Hence I must admit that all the Pompeys were fifths. I do admit it, as the Sextuses were sixths, and the Septimusse sevenths, and so on. Arthal, I think, means the tribe of Aruns. Aruns was a son of Lars Porsenna, and his tomb, long taken for that of the Horatii, is still to be seen at the next end of the great viaduct leading from Albano to Laricia. There was an Aruns Tarquinius also. Dal, or thal, means a tribe, as we find in Dalriada, the tribe of the long arms, who settled in ancient Alban, and gave it its kings. Then if dal be tribe, it leads at once to the word and the thing Clan, which in all Keltic sub-divisions is part of the tribe. We are then left with only one word, Cechase, which must be the name of the clan. Then, if I am right (I have only guessed it, and there is no means at present of testing the guess), the whole inscription would run: “Lars, the fifth of the tribe of Aruns and the Clan Cechase”—probably the Irish name of Casey.

Basque.

I have not met with any ancient Basque writing. In its present condition the language seems to me to be highly compounded. The present Spanish is, of course, largely Latinised, as are also Italian, French, and English, but all these languages contained, and still contain, a large number of Keltic words, which were not common to them and the Latin. The Latin had no equivalents to superimpose on those words, and so they continued to thrive in each of those dialects. There remain then in Spanish, Italian, French, and English, two parts, the original Keltic of each, which was unaffected by the Latin, *plus* the Latin which was superimposed on the remainder of the original tongue. There is of course in English a German infusion.

The Basque, on the other hand, contains three parts. The first, or principal part, I cannot trace to any group. The second is the Keltic element which remains unaffected by Latin, and the third is the Keltic element on which the Latin was superimposed. The Latin Frenum was probably superimposed on the original Spanish Brida, which has now become Freno, while the Basque preserves Brida, with other Keltic tongues, and makes in English, Bridle.

In Latin we get saltare, to dance, but it has not survived even in Italian. Ballare is the Italian equivalent, and bailâr the Spanish. We have got one part of the word in English and French in ball, but the verb is wanting. In almost all

other Aryan dialects the equivalent is dance, and we find even the Basque is *danzatu*; the Welsh is *dawnsio*, while the Irish equivalent is *rince*. The Spanish again has *barrena* for gimlet, while the Basque still keeps the original *guimbaleta*, English gimlet. All dialects seem to have kept the word *baton*, as Spanish *baston*, French *baton*, Irish *batte* and *bosthoon*, Basque *bastoya*. The Spanish word *barco*, Irish *barc*, English *bark*, is also found in the Basque *barcua*. The Spanish *chaqueto*, jacket, is common to all Celtic tongues as well as to Basque. The Spanish *frac*, English *frock*, makes in Basque *casaca*. The Spanish *galopar*, English *galop*, makes in Basque *galopatu*. Spanish *isla*, English *isle*, makes in *Bqueas isla* also. Spanish *ruina*, English *ruin*, makes in Basque *dollarra*. Spanish *tohalla*, English *towell*, makes in Basque *toallea*, the exact Irish equivalent.

Spanish *batalla*, English *battle*, Basque *batalloa*. Spanish *blondo*, English *blond*, Basque *blonda*. Spanish *cable*, English *cable*, Basque *cable*. The Latin *carcer*, prison, is a very curious word. It appears in several of the Keltic tongues. But the general word, *prisun*, does not occur at all in Latin. It occurs, however, in some form in Italian, French, Irish, and English, and Basque, while the Spanish only gives the Latin equivalent *carcel*. Spanish again gives *coche*, English *coach*, Basque *cochea*. Spanish gives *baile*, the jurisdiction of a bailiff or bailey;

the same word in Irish is baile, also now frequently spelt bally, and in English bailey; there is no Basque equivalent. Spanish poste, English post, Basque postac. Spanish juego, English joke, Basque jocua. Spanish taberna, English tavern, Basque taberna and ostolaria. Spanish jardinero, English gardener, Basque jardinzaya. Spanish esgrima, English scrimmage, Basque esgrima. Spanish derrota, English rout, Basque derrota.

In the Aryan tongues the pronouns are much the same; the Basque differ wholly, as:—

Spanish	Eng.	Basque	Spanish	Eng.	Basque
Nosotros	We	Guec	Vosotros	You	Zuec
De nosotros	Ours	Gutaz	De vosotros	Yours	Zuetaz
Á nosotros	To us	Guri	Á vosotros	To us	Zuei
Para nosotros		Guretzat	Para vosotros		Zuentat
Con nosotros		Gurequin			

These indicate what is called the non-Aryan element in Basque. While Etruscan is probably a pure Keltic tongue, Basque, though largely impregnated with Keltic, has a large unferred base.

Are Latin and
Greek Keltic
or not?

It now remains to be seen whether Latin and Greek can be referred to any wider group, or, in other words, whether they may not be dialects of some of the other groups.

Latin was the dialect of the ager Romanus; Greek the dialect of Hellas. We should scarcely expect that the ager Romanus gave birth to a language, and produced a race of its own; the expectation would rather be that the language

and the race would be respectively part of their surroundings.

All that Bopp, and Grimm, and Zeuss, and Ebel, and, more recently, Windisch have done in Germany; and Thierry, Pictet, and Roget de Belloguet have done in France and Switzerland, is to prove that the Keltic tongues were Aryan.

The latter says in the “Ethnogenie Gauloise”:¹—

“Parmi les questions préliminaires dont j'ai parlé, il en est trois que j'ai prises comme point de départ, les tenant, avec le plus grand nombre des philologues, pour résolues définitivement, malgré quelques dissidences qui se réveillent encore de temps à autre, surtout pour la troisième. Ces questions sont—1° L'origine indo-européenne des langues appelées communément celtiques, et encore parlées aujourd’hui; savoir le Gallois ou le Kymryque, dont notre Bas-Breton ou Armoricain est un dialecte, et le Gaëlique, divisé en Irlandais, erse ou Ecossais des hautes terres, et Manx ou patois de l'île de Man. 2° L'étroite parenté de ces deux langues, le Kymryque et le Gaëlique, attestant la tige commune dont elles sont sorties. 3° L'identité, sinon absolue, du moins originelle de l'une ou de l'autre de ces langues avec le Gaulois ou le Breton parlés à l'époque de la conquête romaine.”

The writer then gives a number of words and sentences gathered from classical authors, and

¹ Vol. i. p. 9.

inscriptions, and deduces from them, I think correctly, the conclusion that the differences of languages in the three divisions of Gaul were only dialectical. Such a question can scarcely arise again, as the Keltic ground is now fairly defined, and the inhabitants of it could only speak Keltic, not German or Slav. He then gives a short history of an interesting discovery by Grimm. In 1849, as well as I remember, Grimm published a memoir of one Marcellus of Bordeaux, a physician of the fourth century, in which he tried to explain that some written formulæ, used by Marcellus as incantations or prescriptions for the cure of disease, were Keltic. Several of the words of each formula, however, were joined as one, and Zeuss, who could not understand any of them, denied that they were Keltic at all. Then about the year 1855 Pictet went to the assistance of Grimm. They reconsidered the formulæ together, cut them up into lengths and words, and eventually discovered a meaning. In the meaning so discovered, Marcellus was supposed to address the pain or disease, and bid it begone, while he touched or rubbed the part affected. The friends did not quite agree as to all the meanings to be deduced from the formulæ, but they both agreed that all the constructed words were of the Irish dialect of the present day, the most primitive and the least changed of the Keltic tongues. Used as an incantation in the fourth century, it must then have had a certain

air of antiquity about it. Zeuss in the Introduction to the "Grammatica Celtica" gives the Irish dialect the first place, not only for the richness of the language, but for the wealth of its literature.

"Hibernica lingua, extrema et ultima omnium linguarum Europae et Asiae a primordiis affinium, ut Thule insula est ultima Europae, in inquisitionibus hujus operis, quae id quaerunt presertim, quae fuerint primitivae et communes celticae formae, et quomodo ex eis prodierit recentior varietas, primum locum sibi vindicat, primamque diligentiam, non solum ob majorem formarum ubertatem linguae ipsius, sed etiam ob copiosiora monumenta servata in codicibus vetustis hibernicis, a quibus longe superantur tam numero quam contentorum copia britannici codices ejusdem aetatis, vel potius cambrici, qui scilicet soli aetatem hibernicorum attingunt."

The present Professor Windisch, who is, I think, the best Irish scholar Germany has yet produced, says in his able work, "Irische Texte mit Wörterbuch":—

Ueber den hohen Werth der irischen Sage habe ich mich ausführlicher in dem oben erwähnten Vortrage ausgesprochen. Ich bleibe dabei, dass die irische Sage die einzige reichlich fliessende Quelle ungebrochenen Celthenthums ist. Welche Fülle von interessanten Zügen hat o'Curry in seinen Lectures aus dieser Quelle geschöpft, ohne sie zu erschöpfen. In Deutschland

haben sie die Kreise der Anthropologen und Alterthumsforscher von jeher besonders für die celtische Cultur interessirt."

I am quite convinced myself that the Latin language, the dialect of the *Ager Romanus*, which in Imperial times overshadowed all other European dialects, is pure Keltic. But some one will say it contains a considerable infusion of Greek. I agree it does—of the Keltic portion of Greek. "Mr Wharton has found," says Professor Sayce, "by a careful analysis of the Greek Lexicon, that out of 2740 primary words only 1580 can be referred with any probability to an Indo-European origin, while the prevailing racial type in ancient as in modern Greece was distinctly non-Aryan." Mr S. G. O'Grady and Mr Whitley Stokes are certainly the two best Irish scholars living; and Professor Windisch had in his studies the inestimable advantage, for a German student, of Mr O'Grady's assistance in his studies on the spot, in Dublin. Probably as a result of that advantage there is a greater precision and certainty in the treatment of Irish words and subjects by Professor Windisch than in the writings of any other German philologist. After his return to Germany Professor Windisch undertook an analysis of Greek roots, and found that a little over a third were Keltic. No part of the Latin has, on the other hand, ever been referred to any other than an Indo-European origin.

The present condition of the continental Keltic ground is this. In Bohemia and Moravia the German overran the Kelt, and the Slav overran both, and his language is now dominant, but the race is very mixed. In Rhaetia, Vindelicia, and Noricum, the German overran the Kelt; his language is dominant, but the new race is generally more sprightly and intelligent than the ordinary German. In Pannonia, or rather part of it, the Hun came in upon the Kelt, and the Magyar upon the Hun. The Hun has left his name, the Magyar his language, and the race is very mixed indeed. Through the rest of Pannonia and Moesia or Thrace the Goth and the Gepid has left traces, but the Slav and the Turk are dominant in language in their several parts, but the races are quite as mixed as the present Hungarian.

I have already said that there is no greater difference, if there be so much, between those Keltic dialects whose literatures exist, or some portions of which have survived to us, than there is between the present Dutch and Hanoverian.

I now give a few words to prove the essential unity of the admitted Keltic tongues, and I add to it the Latin equivalent in every case, to reinforce my general racial, philological, and geographical arguments, that Latin is, and only can be, a Keltic dialect, while the English equivalent shows English is almost as Latin, and Keltic as French, Spanish, and Italian. As I am

Changes in
Keltic ground.

Object of
vocabulary.

not writing a work on philology, but an aid to history, I have limited the number of examples, but they can be increased *ad libitum*. Neither have I set out any of those words which require the aid of the philologist, and the application of Grimm's laws and technical methods to trace. I think all my examples appeal, so to speak, to the naked eye.

As a matter of convenience, I have given the first place to the Latin, and then, following Zeuss and Windisch, I have given the next to the Irish, and the strange result follows that the language of Ireland, the only Keltic country not occupied by the Romans, comes closest of all to the Latin tongue. I have left out the Scotch and the Manx, fearing to weary the reader's eye, and because the Scotch agrees in almost every word with the Irish, and so does the Manx, where the word can be traced.

Every word shows two or more unities—either the unity of the hitherto admittedly Keltic languages *inter se*, or their, or some of their, unity with the English or the Latin, while in many cases they are practically all the same.

In the vocabulary *I.* stands for Irish, *W.* for Welsh, *C.* for Cornish, and *Ar.* for Armorican.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACTA—*I.* Achda. *Eng.* Act, in a legal sense.

ADVOCATUS—*I.* Fear lagha. *Eng.* Advocate, lawyer.

ADMIRABILIS—*I.* Miorbhuiileach. *W.* Mawryga. *Eng.* Admirable, marvellous.

ADORATIO—*I.* Adoradh. *W.* Addoliad. *Eng.* Adoration.

AER—*I.* Adhar. *W.* Awyr. *C.* Air. *Ar.* Ear. *Eng.* Air.

AES, CUPREUS—*I.* Prais, coper. *W.* Pres, copr. *C.* Brest, coper. *Ar.* Cuevr. *Eng.* Brass, copper.

AESTUANS—*I.* Air boile. *Eng.* Boiling, aestuary.

ALIUSMODI—*I.* (Air) modh eile. *W.* Modd arall. The Cornish and Armoric have not the word “modh,” but they have the “alius” in *C.* Gele. *Ar.* All. *Eng.* In another mode.

AFFABILES—*I.* Comraideach. *W.* Cymrawd. *Ar.* Camrad. *Eng.* Affable comrade.

ALTARE—*I.* Altair. *W.* and *C.* Allor. *Ar.* Altor. *Eng.* Altar.

AGER—*I.* Magh. *W.* Maes. *A.* Mes, park. *Eng.* Field, park.

ALEA—*I.* Dis. *W.* Dis. *Ar.* Diksu. *Eng.* Dice.

ALUMEN—*I.* Alum. *W.* Allum. *C.* Allog. *Eng.* Allum.

ALBUS—*I.* Finn. *W.* Gwyn. *C.* Guyn. *Ar.* Guen. *Eng.* White, fine. (Except in names, the Keltic words do not seem to have survived, but they show, as many others, the essential unity of the Keltic dialects.)

AGNUS—*I.* Uan. *W.* Oen. *C.* and *Ar.* Oan. *Eng.* Lamb.

AMANUENSIS—*I.* Lamh-sgriobhache. *W.* Llaw-ys-grifennydd. *Eng.* Amanuensis. The glosses, though coming from different roots, are of the same structure as the Latin, and the English equivalent would be hand-scribe.

AMICUS has no English translation except in the compounds. It appears from the British equivalent to have parted company from the original root “Car” in *Caritas*, as both the words, together with *Familiaris*, are glossed in the same way. Hence we get—

AMICUS—*I.* Caraid. *W.* Carwr. *G.* and *Ar.* Car. *Eng.* a friend, amicable, and

AMICITIA—*I.* Cairdeas. *W.* Carwreith. *Eng.* Friendship.

CARITAS—*I.* Cariad. *W.* Carwr. *Ar.* Carantez. *Eng.* Charity.

FAMILIARIS—*I.* Cairdeil. *W.* Caredigol. *Eng.* Familiar, cordial.

AMNIS and FLUMEN are glossed in the same way. *I.* Amhain. *W.* Afon. *C.* Avan. *Ar.* Rijivier. *Eng.* Avon and river.

AMPHORA—*I.* Buideal, baraille, beag. *Eng.* Amphora, bottle, little barrel.

AMPLECTOR—*I.* Umbracam, *Eng.* Embrace.

ANCHORA—*I.* Ingir. *W.* Angor. *C.* Ankar. *Eng.* Anchor.

ANGELUS—*I.* Aingeal. *W.* Angel. *Eng.* Angel.

ANGULUS—*W.* Ongl. *I.* Coirnel. *C.* Cornal. *Ar.* Corn. *Eng.* Angle and corner.

ANIMA—*I.* Anam Spiorid. *W.* Arradl-Ysbrid. *Eng.* Animate, with other compounds, and Spirit.

ANIMAL—*I.* Ainmhidh. *W.* Anifel. *Ar.* Aneval. *C.* Bêst. *Eng.* Animal, beast.

ANNUS—*I.* Bliadhain. *W.* Blwdhyn. *C.* Bledhan. *Eng.* Annual, year. The British words, like the Latin, have a root meaning of ring.

APER and PORCUS are glossed in nearly the same way. *I.* Torc, muc, porcan. *W.* Twrch, moch, porchel. *C.* Pig, hoc. *Ar.* Huc. *Eng.* Pig, hog, pork, porker.

APES—*I.* Beach. *Eng.* Apiary, bee.

AQUA—*I.* Awe, uisge, bùrn. *W.* Dwr, cor, dufr. *Eng.* Aqueous, burn, dover, water.

AQUARIUS—*I.* Portair uisge. *W.* Dyfryddian. *Eng.* Water-carrier or porter.

ARATRUM—*W.* Aradr. *C.* Ardar. *Ar.* Arar. *I.* Sheis-reach. *Eng.* Aration, and plough, which is a Slav. root. The Irish word means six-horse, and is, I believe, the root of Sizergh in Sizergh Hall and Sizer at the Universities.

ARGENTUM—*I.* Airgid. *W.* Ariant. *Ar.* Archant. *Eng.* Argent, money.

ARGENTARIA—*I.* Bord an airgid. *W.* Ariandy. *Eng.* Money-house, bank.

ARGENTARIUS—*I.* Airgiadach. *W.* Ariantwyr. *Eng.* Moneyer, banker.

ARGUMENTUM—*I.* Argumaid. *W.* Rheswn (argumentosus), argumaideach. *Eng.* Argument, argumentative, reason.

ARMA—*I.* Arm, armail. *W.* Arfan. *Ar.* Armel. *Eng.* Arms, mail.

ARMAMENTA—*I.* Airneas. *Ar.* Harnes. *Eng.* Armament, harness.

ATRIUM—*I.* Lis, dorus, porth. *W.* Llys, drws, porth. *Eng.* A fort, door, port.

ATTERO or TERO—*I.* Rub. *W.* Rhwbio, brusio. *Eng.* Attrition, rubbing, bruising.

AUCTOR—*I.* Ughdair. *W.* Awdwr. *Ar.* Othor. *Eng.* Author.

AURUM—*I.* Or. *W.* Oyr. *C.* Our. *Ar.* Aur. *Eng.* Auriferous, gold, ore.

AURIGA—*I.* Cartair carbadair. *W.* Cerbydwr. *Eng.* Carter, carman.

AULA—*I.* Halla. *C.* Hall. *Ar.* Sall. *Eng.* Hall.

BARDUS—*I.* Bard. *W., C.,* and *A.* Bardd. *Eng.* Bard.

BALBUS—glossed with Infans. *I.* Balv. *W.* Baban. *Eng.* Without speech, a babe.

BARBA—*W.* Barf. *C.* Bar. *Ar.* Baro. *Eng.* Beard, barber, etc.

BENEDICTIO, BENEDICTUM—*I.* Beannacht. *W.* Bendyth. *Ar.* Benos. *Eng.* Benediction.

BESTIA—*I.* Beist. *W.* Bwystfil. *C.* Bêst. *Eng.* Beast.

BIGA—*I.* Cairt, carbad. *W.* Cerbyd. *Ar.* Carr. *Eng.* Cart or car.

BIPES—*I.* Da-chosach. *Eng.* Two-footed.

BIREMIS—*I.* Da-ramhach. *Eng.* Two-oared.

BOLUS—*I.* Ball. *W.* Pel. *Ar.* Baille. *Eng.* Bolus, ball.

BOS—*I.* Bo. *W.* Bu. *Ar.* Biw. *Eng.* Ox.

BOVILE—*I.* Bothy. *W.* Beudy. *C.* Boudzhi. *Eng.* Bothy, booth.

BRACCAE—*I.* Briogan, bristhe, triusan. *W.* Bryccan. *Ar.* Brages. *Eng.* Breeches, trousers.

BRACHIUM—*I.* Brac. *W.* Braich. *C.* Breh. *Ar.* Brech. *Eng.* Arm, brachial.

BUCOLICUS—*I.* Buachailleach. *W.* Bughel. *Ar.* Bughel. *Eng.* Bucolic.

BULGA—*I.* Bolg. *W.* Bylgan. *Eng.* Bulge, a sack.

BUTYRUM—*I.* Immen. *W.* Ymenyn. *C.* Ammen. *Ar.* Amman. *Eng.* Butter.

BUXUS—*I.* Busca. *W.* Bocys. *Ar.* Beys. *Eng.* Box.

CABALLUS—*I.* Capull. *W.* Ceffyl. *Eng.* Horse. *Ar.* Caul.

CAESPES—*I.* Clod. *W.* Tywarch. *Eng.* Clod, turf.

CALAMITAS—*I.* Call. *W.* and *Ar.* Coll. *Eng.* Calamity.

CALAMUS—*I.* Strabh. *C.* Calav. *Eng.* Straw.

CALOR—*I.* Tinne. *W.* Twymder. *C.* Tunder. *Ar.* Tomder. *Eng.* Thunder, heat.

CALCULATOR—*I.* Cunntair. *Eng.* Calculator, counter.

CALIX—*I.* Cupan. *W.* Cwppan. *Eng.* Chalice, cup.

CALX—*I.* Cailc. *W.* and *C.* Calch. *Eng.* Chalk.

CANCER—*I.* Cruban, partan. *W.* Cruban. *C.* and *Ar.* Cancr. *Eng.* Crab.

CANDELA—*I.* Coinneal. *W.* Canwyll. *C.* Cantl. *Ar.* Cantol. *Eng.* Candle.

CANDELABRUM—*I.* Coinnleir. *W.* Canwyllbren. *Ar.* Cantoler. *Eng.* Chandler, candlestick.

CAPER—*I.* Gabhar, boc. *W.* Hyvr, bwch. *Ar.* Gaouffr, bouc. *C.* Byk. *Eng.* A buck (goat).

CARCER—*I.* Carcar, priosan. *W.* Carcher, geol. *C.* Carhar, cor, brison. *Eng.* Incarcerate, prison, gaol, with their compounds.

CARMEN—*I.* Fearsa. *W.* Mydr, guers. *Ar.* Guers. *Eng.* Verse, metre.

CATUS—*I.* Cat. *W.* Cath. *Ar.* Cas. *Eng.* Cat.

CHEIRURGUS—*I.* Lamh leigh, hand leech. *W.* Llaw-feddyg, hand medic. *Ar.* Shiriurzan. *Eng.* Surgeon.

CASTELLUM—*I.* Caistel. *W.* and *A.* Castell. *Eng.* Castle.

CASTELLANUS—*I.* Caistellach. *W.* Castellgwyr. *Eng.* Castellan.

CASTRA—*I.* Camp, longphort. *W.* Llongphort. *Eng.* Camp, ship port.

CATAPLASMA, EMPLASTRUM—*I.* Plas-d. *W.* Plas-dr. *Ar.* Plastr. *Eng.* Cataplasm, plaster.

CASEUS—*I.* Caise. *W.* Caws. *C.* Cêz. *Eng.* Cheese.

CATHARTICUS—*I.* Purgaideach. *W.* Puredydd. *Eng.* Cathartic, purgative.

CAUPO—*I.* Osdfhear. *W.* Ostrigwyr. *C.* Osda. *Ar.* Ostler. *Eng.* Host.

CAUPONA—*I.* Tavairne. *W.* Davarn. *C.* and *Ar.* Tavargn, hostleri. *Eng.* Tavern, hostlery.

CAUSA—*I.* Cuis, cuislatha. *W.* Achos. *Ar.* Cos. *Eng.* Cause, law-cause.

CAVUS—*I.* Cabhan. *W.* Cafn. *Ar.* Caff. *Eng.* Cave, hollow, cabin.

CELLA—*I.* Cuil, seilear. *W.* Cell, seler. *Ar.* Sellier. *Eng.* Cell, cellar.

CELO—*I.* Ceilim. *W.* Cidhio. *C.* Citha. *Ar.* Cydha. *Eng.* Conceal.

CENSOR—*I.* Cronadair. *Eng.* Crowner, coroner.

CENSUS—*I.* Sluagh, cunntas. *W.* and *C.* Slu. *Eng.* Census, counting the people.

CENTUM—*I.* Ceud. *W.* Cant. *Ar.* Cant. *C.* Canz. *Eng.* Cent, hundred.

CERVISIA—*W.* Curv. *C.* Cor. *Ar.* Bier. *I.* Leann. *Eng.* Beer, ale.

CERA—*I.* Ceir. *W.* Cwyr. *C.* Coir. *Ar.* Coar. *Eng.* Sincere, wax.

COMARCHUS—*I.* Jarla. *W.* Jarll. *C.* Yarll. *Eng.* Earl.

CHLAMYS—*I.* Cleoc. *W.* Clog. *C.* and *Ar.* Mantell. *Eng.* Cloak, mantle.

CHORALES—*I.* Ceolaire. *W.* Corawl. *C.* Carol. *Eng.* Choral, carol.

CHORDA—*I.* Côrd. *W.* Cordd. *C.* Streng. *Eng.* Chord, cord, string.

CISTA or ARCA—*I.* Bascaid, cisid. *W.* Basgawd, cist, cofr. *Ar.* Cufr and Paner. *Eng.* Basket, chest, coffer, pannier.

CIVITAS—*I.* Comunn, cahir. *W.* Cymmun, caer. *Ar.* Campen. *Eng.* City, state, commune.

CLANGO—*I.* Gliong. *Eng.* Clang.

CLOACA—*I.* Guitear. *W.* Cwtter. *Eng.* Cloaca, gutter.

CLYSTER—*I.* Cliostra. *W.* Chwistrel. *Eng.* Clyster.

COCINNUM and PURPURA—*I.* Purpur, corcur, sgarlaid. *W.* Porffor, ysgarlaid. *Eng.* Cochineal, purple, scarlet.

COENA—*I.* Suipeir. *W.* Swpper, cwyn. *C.* Con. *Ar.* Coan. *Eng.* Supper.

COENACULUM—*I.* Seomar-suipeire, seomar-dinnearach. *W.* Siambr. *Ar.* Cambr. *Eng.* Supper-chamber, dinner-chamber.

COLLARIA—*I.* Coileir. *W.* Coler. *Eng.* Collar.

COLUMBA—*I.* Columan. *W.* Colummen. *Eng.* Pigeon.

COMITIUM—*I.* Mod, tigh-cuirt. *W.* Modd. *Eng.* Mote, court, shire-mote.

COMES and COLLEGA—*I.* Companach. *W.* Cymmer. *Ar.* Compagnun. *Eng.* Count, colleague, companion, company.

COMPENSO—*I.* Paidh. *W.* Pwyth. *Eng.* Compensate, pay.

COMPOSITIO (PACTUM)—*I.* Cumhnant, cordadh. *W.* Cymmod. *Eng.* Composition, pact, covenant, accord.

COMPOTATIO—*I.* Comh-phoit. *W.* Cyfedd. *Eng.* Compotation.

CONSERVA—*I.* Comh-sheir-bhiseach. *Ar.* Shervisher. *Eng.* Fellow-servant. The Irish and the Latin are the same words, but the Latin has dropped all the aspirates and silent letters; the intermediate stage is seen in the Armorican word.

CONSILIUM—*I.* Comhairle. *W.* Cysswl. *C.* Cyssyl. *Ar.* Avis. *Eng.* Counsel, advice.

CONSOLATOR—*I.* Comh-fhurtair. *W.* Comfforddwr. *Eng.* Consoler, comforter.

CONTAGIUM—*I.* Plaigh. *W.* Plâ. *Eng.* Contagion, plague.

CONVENTUS, as REGIO—*I.* Duthaich, sioramachd. *Eng.* Convention, sheriffdom.

CONVIVIUM—*I.* Feisd. *Ar.* Fest. *Eng.* Convivial, feast, fête.

COQUUS—*I.* Cocaire. *W.* Cog. *C.* Ceg. *Ar.* Ceginis. *Eng.* Cook.

CORNU—*W.*, *C.*, *A.* Corn. *Eng.* Horn.

CREATOR—*I.* Cruitheoir. *W.* Creadwr. *Eng.* Creator.

CREDIBILIS—*I.* Creideasach *W.* and *A.* Credadwy. *Eng.* Credible.

CROCEUS—*I.* Crocach. *Eng.* Saffron-coloured, crocus.

CRUOR—*I.* Gaor. *W.* Gwyar. *Eng.* Gore.

CRUSTA (and CORTEX)—*I.* Rusq. *W.* and *Ar.* Rhisq. *C.* Rusk. *Eng.* Crust, rusk.

CUCULLUS—*I.* Cuchull. *W.* Cochol. *C.* Cugol. *Ar.* Capot. *Eng.* Hood.

CULEX—*I.* Cuileag. *W.* Cylion. *Eng.* A fly.

CULTER—*I.* Coltar. *W.* Cwltr. *C.* Coultyr. *Eng.* The coulter of a plough.

CUPRESSUS—*I.* Siprus. *W.* Cypress. *Eng.* Cypress.

CURA—*I.* Curam. *W.* Cûr. *Eng.* Care.

CYLINDRUS—*I.* Rolair. *W.* Rholio. *Eng.* Cylinder, roller.

CURIA—*I.* Cuirt, lis. *W.* Llys. *Ar.* O-dians. *Eng.* Curia, court, audience.

DAEMON or DIABOLUS—*I.* Deamhan, diabhl. *W.* Diawl. *C.* Dzhiaul. *Eng.* Demon, devil.

DAMNATIO—*I.* Damnadh. *W.* Damnaff. *Eng.* Damnation or damage.

DEA—*I.* Bandia. *W.* Duwies. *Ar.* Dues. *Eng.* Goddess, deesse.

DEBILIS—*I.* Diblidh. *W.* Egwan. *C.* Gwadn. *Eng.* Debilitated, wan.

DECRETUM (LEX)—*I.* Ordugh, lagh. *W.* Ordinhaad. *C.* Laha. *Ar.* Ordrenans. *Eng.* Decree, order, law, ordinance. Lagh'as ordugh, law and order.

DECUMAE—*I.* Deachamp. *W.* Degwm. *Eng.* Decimals, tenths.

DECUS, HONOR—*I.* Onoir. *C.* Annerh. *Ar.* Enor. *Eng.* Honour.

DEDECUS—*I.* Easonior, leannan. *Ar.* Dizenor. *Eng.* Dishonour, leman.

DENS—*W.*, *C.*, and *Ar.* Dans. *I.* Fiacail. *Eng.* Dentist, tooth.

DIADEMA, CORONA—*I.* Crun. *W.* Coron. *Ar.* Curan. *Eng.* Diadem, crown.

DIALECTICUS—*I.* Reusanach. *W.* Rhesymmwyr. *Eng.* Dialectician, reasoner.

DILUO—*I.* Glan, squr. *W.* Glan, ysgurio. *Eng.* Wash, clean, scour.

DILUVIUM—*I.* Dile. *W.* Dilyw. *Ar.* Dilus. *Eng.* Deluge.

DIES—*I.* Dia. *W.* Dydh. *Ar.* Deidh. *C.* Det. *Eng.* Day.

DISCORDIA—*I.* Mi-chordadh. *W.* Anghythûn. *Eng.* Discord, untuned.

DISCO—*I.* Discim. *C.* Dis-cy. *W.* Dgs-gy. *Ar.* Disci. *Eng.* Learn.

DISCIPULUS—*I.* Discubil. *W.* Disgybl. *C.* Desgibl. *Ar.* Discibl. *Eng.* Disciple.

DISPENDIUM—*I.* Cosdas. *W.*, *C.*, and *Ar.* Cost. *Eng.* Expense, cost.

DISTURBATIO—*I.* Troblaid. *W.* Trublaeth. *Ar.* Trubull. *Eng.* Disturbance, trouble.

DIVIDO—*I.* Eader-sgar. *W.* Ysgaru, parthy. *Eng.* To divide, to scar, to part. These words, divido and sgar, have the same relation to each other that amicus and car have. Both cases show what is expressed by specialization of function.

DOLOR—*I.* Pian, saurach. *W.* Poen, dolwr. *C.* and *Ar.* Poan. *Eng.* Dolorous, pain, sorrow.

DOMINUS and MAGISTER—*I.* Maisther. *W.* Meistr, llhyuydh. *Ar.* Maestr, arluydh. *Eng.* Dominion, magistrate, master, lord.

DUCO—*I.* Stiur. *Ar.* Stur. *Eng.* Steer.

DUX—*I.* Caiphtain, Stiubhard. *W.* Dyg. *Ar.* Cabiten. *Eng.* Duke, captain, steward, steerer.

DUPLICATIO—*I.* Dublachadh. *W.* Dyblu. *Eng.* Duplication, doubling.

ECCE—*I.* Fiac. *W.* Ycha. *Eng.* Behold.

ECCLESIA—*I.* Eaglais. *W.* Eglwys. *C.* Egliz. *Ar.* Ilis. *Eng.* Ecclesiastic, church.

EFFICASI—*I.* Eifeachdach. *W.* Effeithiol. *Eng.* Efficacious.

ELEEMOSYNA—*I.* Almasa. *W.* Elysen. *A.* Alunsen. *Eng.* Eleemosynary, almsgiving.

EMPORIUM—*I.* Margadh. *W.* Marchnad. *Ar.* Marchat. *Eng.* Emporium, market.

MERCATOR—*I.* Fear margadh. *W.* Marchnadwr. *Eng.* Merchant, marketer.

ENS—*I.* Bith. *W.* Bod. *Eng.* Being, or to be.

PISTOLA, LITERA—*I.* Letir, eipistal. *W.* Llythr. *C.* Lytheran. *Ar.* Lidhir. *Eng.* Epistle, letter.

EQUUS—*I.* Each, march. *W.*, *C.*, and *Ar.* March; *see* Caballus. *Eng.* a horse.

EQUES—*I.* Marcach, trimarchis. *W.* Marchog. *Eng.* Equestrian, a marquis, a horseman.

EXEMPLAR—*I.* Eisimpleir. *W.* SiAMPL. *Ar.* Exampl. *Eng.* Example.

FABER—*I.* Fear oibre. *W.* Gwyr llafur. *Eng.* Fabricate, labourer.

FAS—*I.* Laghalachd, ceartas. *W.* Cyvraith. *Ar.* Shyustis. *Eng.* Law, right, justice.

FAVOR—*I.* Fabhar. *W.* Ffafr. *Ar.* Favor. *Eng.* Favour.

FEBRIS—*I.* Fiabhrus. *Eng.* Fever.

FIDELIS—*I.* Feidil, dileas. *W.* Dilys. *Ar.* and *C.* Leal. *Eng.* Fidelity, lealty.

FIDICIN—*I.* Fidhlear. *W.* Filor. *C.* Fillores. *Eng.* Fiddler.

FIDICULA—*I.* Fiodhall-beag. *W.* Ffill bychan. *Eng.* Small fiddle.

FISTULA—*I., W., C., Ar.* Pib. *Eng.* Fistula, pipe.

FLOS—*I.* Fluran. *W.* Fflur. *Eng.* Flower.

FLOREAS—*I.* Fluranach. *Eng.* Flowery.

FORNAX and FURNUS—*I.* Fuirneis. *W.* Ffwrn. *C.* Forn. *Ar.* Furn. *Eng.* Furnace.

FORTUNA—*I.* Fortan. *W.* Ffortun. *Ar.* Shans. *Eng.* Fortune, chance.

FOSSA—*I.* Dig, trainse. *W.* Fosle. *Eng.* Foss, dyke, trench.

FRATER—*I.* Brathair. *W.* Brawd, broder. *Ar.* Breur. *Eng.* Brother.

FRATRICIDIA—*I.* Brathair mhordadh. *Eng.* Fratricide, brother murder.

FRETUM—*I.* Frith. *W.* Ffrwd. *C.* Frot. *Eng.* Frith.

FRICATIO—*I.* Rubadh. *W.* Rhwbio. *Eng.* Friction, rubbing.

FUNALE and FUNIS—*I.* Ropa, corda. *W.* Rhaf, cord. *Ar.* Cord, shabl. *Eng.* Rope, cord, cable.

FUNDAMENTUM—*I.* Fundaimeint. *Ar.* Fondament. *Eng.* Fundamental.

FURCA—*I.* Gobhal, prop. *W.* Post, forch, picforch. *C.* Vorh. *Ar.* Forch. *Eng.* Fork, gaval, prop, post, pitchfork.

GENERO, GENS—*I.* Ginim. *W.* Cenedhlu. *Ar.* Enguenta. *Eng.* Generation, gens, engender.

GENITOR—*I.* Gineadair. *W.* Cenedhlwr. *Eng.* Begetter.

GLADIUM—*I.* Cladmh. *W.* Cledhyv. *Ar.* Cledhe. *Eng.* Sword, gladiator.

GLAUCUS—*I.* Glâs. *W.* Glâs. *Eng.* Sea-green.

GLORIA—*I.* Gloir, bosc. *W.* Bost. *Ar.* Gloar. *Eng.* Glory, boast.

GRADUS—*I.* Gradh. *W.* Gradd. *C.* Grat. *Eng.* Grade.

GRANUM—*I.* Grân. *W.* Grawn. *Eng.* Grain.

GRANATUS—*I.* Grainseach. *Eng.* Grainge.

GRAMMATICUS—*I.* Gramadoir. *W.* Grammadegwr. *Eng.* Grammarian.

GRATIA—*I.* Grâs, fabhor. *W., C., Ar.* Grâs. *Eng.* Grace.

HORA—*I.* Uair. *W.* Awr. *C.* Ur. *Ar.* Eur. *Eng.* Hour.

HEXACHORDUS—*I.* Sè chordach. *W.* Se cordedd. *Eng.* Six-corded.

HEXAGONUS—*I.* Se shlisneach. *W.* Se yst-lysawl. *Eng.* Six sided or sliced.

HORDEUM—*W.* Eorna. *W.* Hardh, barlis. *Eng.* Barley.

HODIE—*W.* Hedhyw. *C.* Hidhu. *Ar.* Hirion. *Eng.* To-day.

HUMILIS—*I.* Umhail. *W.* and *C.* Huvel. *Eng.* Humility, humble.

IANUA—*I.* Geata, dorus. *W.* Ièt drws. *C.* Porth. *Ar.* Dor. *Eng.* Janitor, gate, door.

IDOLUM—*I.* Iodhul. *W.* Addol. *Ar.* Idol. *Eng.* Idol.

IMMODERATUS—*I.* Anra-measarra. *W.* Anghymmesur. *Eng.* Immoderate, unmeasured.

IMPUNE—*I.* Gan-pheanas. *W.* Di-poén. *Eng.* Un-punished, without pain.

INCAUTUS—*I.* Neo-churamach. *W.* Di-curiawl. *Eng.*
Incautious, careless.

INCORPORALIS—*I.* Neo-chorpora. *W.* Anghorphoral.
Eng. Incorporeal.

INCREDULUS—*I.* As-creidmheach. *W.* Anghrediniol.
Eng. Incredulous.

INFERNUM—*I.* Ifrionn. *W.* Uffern. *C.* Ifarn. *Eng.*
Infernal.

INFIDELIS—*I.* Mi-dhileas. *W.* Mi-dilys. *Eng.* Infidel,
faithless.

INFORTUNIUM—*I.* Mi-fhortan. *Eng.* Unfortunate,
misfortune.

INSULA—*I.* Ilan, innis. *W.* Ynys. *C.* Ennis. *Eng.*
Insular, island, inch.

INTELLECTUS—*I.* Intleacht. *Eng.* Intellect.

INTERFECTOR—*I.* Mortair. *Eng.* Murderer.

INTERVALLUM—*I.* Eadar-bhalla. *Ar.* Spas. *Eng.*
Interval, space.

IUGERUM—*I.* Acair. *W.* Angor. *Eng.* Yoke, acre.

IURIS-CONSULTUS, IURISPERITUS—*I.* Fear-lagha. *Eng.*
Jurisconsult, lawyer.

IUS and LEX—*I.* Reuson, ceartas, lagh. *W.* Cyvraith.
C. Laha. *Eng.* Justice, reason, right, law.

LABIUM—Liob or Lib or Lippe is common to many
languages, but Irish has in addition Bile. *W.* Byl.
Eng. Bill, or beak. Also *I.* and *W.* Bus. *Eng.* Lip
or mouth.

LABOR—*I.* Luvra (obsolete). *W.* Llavyr. *Ar.* Labour.
Eng. Labour.

LAC—*I.* Lacht. *W.* Lhaeth. *C.* Lait. *Ar.* Leth. *Eng.*
Milk, lacteal.

LACHRYMA—*I.* Deur, dear. *W.* and *Ar.* Daigr. *Eng.*
Lachrymose, tear.

LANCEA—*I.* Lann. *Ar.* Lans. *Eng.* Lance.

LAR—*I.* Lar. *W.* Llawr. *C.* Ler. *Ar.* Leur. *Eng.* Floor, level.

LANA—*I.* Olann. *W.* Gwlan. *C.* Gluan. *Ar.* Gloan. *Eng.* Wool.

LARDUM—*I.* Lharde. *W.* Lard. *Eng.* Lard.

LATRO—*I.* Ladronn. *W.* Lhadron. *C.* Lader. *Ar.* Ladhr. *Eng.* A thief.

LATUS—*I.* Leathann. *W.* Llydan. *Eng.* Latitude.

LECTOR—*I.* Leughadair. *W.* Lleugwyr. *C.* Redoir. *Eng.* Lectern, reader.

LEGALIS—*I.* Laghail. *Eng.* Lawful.

LIBER—*I.* Leabhar. *W.* Llyvyr. *C.* Lyfr. *Ar.* Lewr. *Eng.* Book.

LIBRARIUM—*I.* Leabhar-lann. *W.* Lyfyrgell. *Eng.* Library, place for books.

LIBRO and PONDO—*I.* Pund. *W.* Punt. *Ar.* Balans. *Eng.* Pound, balance.

LILIUM—*I.* Lilidh. *W.* Lili. *Ar.* Fourdelisen. *Eng.* Lily, fleur de lys.

LIMEN—*I.* Stairsneach. *W.* Porth. *C.* Portal. *Eng.* Stairs, portal, threshold.

LINGUA—*I.* Teanga. *W.* and *C.* Tafod. *Eng.* Language, tongue.

LINUM—*I.* Linn. *W.* Lhîn. *C.* and *Ar.* Lin. *Eng.* Linen.

LITERARIUS—*I.* Litereach. *W.* Llythyrawg. *Eng.* Literary.

LOQUOR—*I.* Labhair. *W.* Llefaru. *Ar.* Lavaret. *Eng.* Loquacity.

LORICA—*I.* Luireach. *W.* Llurg. *Ar.* Harnes. *Eng.* Cuirass, harness.

LUDIMAGISTER—*I.* Maighstir-sgoile. *W.* Meister-ysgol. *Ar.* Maestr-scol. *Eng.* Schoolmaster.

MACULA—*I.* Machuil. *W.* Magl. *Ar.* Taish. *Eng.* Immaculate, a stain.

MAJESTAS—*I.* Mordhacht. *W.* Mouredh. *C.* Mourder. *Ar.* Meurder. *Eng.* Murder, treason.

MALEDICTIO—*I.* Mallachd. *W.* Melldith. *C.* Molle-thians. *Ar.* Milligaden. *Eng.* Malediction.

MANICAE—*I.* Muincheall, bragaille. *W.* Gevynnae. *Ar.* Manequ. *Eng.* Manicles, bracelets, gyves.

MARE, AEQUOR, OCEANUS—*I.* Muir. *W., C.,* and *Ar.* Mor. *Eng.* Mere, ocean, sea.

MEMBRANUM—*I.* Meambrum. *W.* Memrun, *C.* Pair-chemin. *Ar.* Parshemin. *Eng.* Membrane, parchment.

MATER—*I.* Mathair. *W., C., A.,* Mam. *Eng.* Maternal, mama, mother.

MANTELLUM—*I.* Naipikin. *W., C., A.,* Mantêl, pelis. *Eng.* Mantle, napkin, pelisse.

MATUTINUS—*I.* Maduinn. *W.* Metin. *Ar.* Mintin. *Eng.* Matutinal, early, morning.

MEDIUM—*I.* Meadhon. *W.* Moddion. *C.* Mayn. *Ar.* Moyen. *Eng.* Medium, a mean, middle.

MEL—*I.* Mil. *W., C., A.,* Mel. *Eng.* Honey, mellifluous, etc.

MEMORIA—*I.* Meamhoir. *Ar.* Memoar. *Eng.* Memory.

MENSA—*I.* Bord. *W.,* and *C.,* Bwrd. *Ar.* Tavl. *Eng.* Mensal, table, board.

MENSIS—*I.* Mios. *W.* *C. A.* Mis. *Eng.* month.

MENSURA—*I.* Measur. *C.* Mesyr. *Ar.* Musur. *Eng.* Measure.

MENTHA—*I.* Mionnt. *W.* Mintys. *C.* and *Ar.* Ment. *Eng.* Mint.

MINUTUS—*I.* Mean. *W.* Mân. *Eng.* Minute, mean.

MODUS—*I.* Modh. *W.* Modd. *Eng.* Mode.

MOLA—*I.* Muilenn. *W.* Melen. *Eng.* A mill.

MOLES—*I.* Meall, dûn, torr, cruach. *W.* Moel, dyn, tor, crug. *Eng.* A mole, down, torr or tower.

MONS—*I.* Moin. *W.* Mynydd. *C.* Monedhin. *Eng.* Mountain.

MORA—*I.* Mairneal. *Ar.* Dalez. *Eng.* Delay, default.

MORTARIUM—*I.* Mortair. *Ar.* Morter. *Eng.* Mortar.

MORTUUS—*I.* Marbh. *W.* Marw. *C.* and *Ar.* Maro. *Eng.* Dead, mortal.

MERSUS—*I.* Baithe. *W.* Badydd. *Ar.* Beydhit. *Eng.* Immersed, bathed.

METALLUM—*I.* Mitail. *W.* Mettel. *Ar.* Metall. *Eng.* Metal.

MURUS—*I.* Mur. *W.* Myr, gwal. *C.* Foz. *Eng.* Mural, wall, foss.

MILLIA and MILLIARIUM—*I.* Mile. *W.* and *Ar.* Mil. *Eng.* A mile, a thousand paces.

MIXTUS—*I.* Measgtha. *W.* Cymmysg. *Ar.* Cemescet. *Eng.* Mixed.

NASUS—*I.* Sron. *W.* Trwyn. *Eng.* Nose, stranraer (fatnose).

NATURA—*I.* Nadur. *W.* and *Ar.* Natur. *Eng.* Nature.

NATURALIS—*I.* Nadurach. *W.* Naturiol. *Eng.* Natural.

NAVIS—*I.* Long, barca, bad, gailear, scaf, long-aid-morala. *W.* Llong. *Eng.* Navy, bark, boat, galley, skiff, Admiral's ship.

NAUTA—*I.* Seoladair. *W.* Hwylwr. *Eng.* sailor.

NEBULA—*I.* Neabhl, neul. *W.* and *C.* Niul. *Eng.* Nebulous.

NERVUS—*I.* Neart. *W.* Nert. *C.* Nerg. *Ar.* Nerven. *Eng.* Nerve.

NIDUS—*I.* Nid. *W.* Nyth. *C.* and *Ar.* Neith. *Eng.* A nest.

NOX—*I.* Nochd. *W., C., Ar.* Nos. *Eng.* Nocturnal, night.

NONA—*I.* Noin. *W.* Nawn. *Eng.* Noon.

NOVUS—Nuadh. *W.* and *Ar.* Newydd. *C.* Newydh.
Eng. Novelty, news.

NUDAS—*I.* Nochd. *W.* Noeth. *Eng.* Naked, nude.

NUMERUS—*I.* Niumhuir. *W.* Niwer Ar nombri. *Eng.*
Number.

OBSCURITAS—*I.* Dorchas. *Eng.* Obscurity, darkness.

OBSESSIO—*I.* Seisd. *W.* Eistedd. *Ar.* Sishenna. *Eng.*
Seige.

OBSESSOR—*I.* Seisdear. *W.* Eisteddwr. *Eng.* Besieger.

OLEA—*I.* Crann-ola. *W.* Pren-olew. *Ar.* Olivisen.
Eng. Olive-tree.

OPERA—*I.* Obair. *W.* Travael. *C.* and *Ar.* Labur, craft.
Eng. Opera, travail, labour, craft.

OPERARIUS—*I.* Fear-oibre. *W.* and *C.* Crestur. *Ar.*
Laburer. *Eng.* Operator, crofter, labourer.

OPPIDUM—*I.* Baile, cathir, brugh. *W.* Bala, caer,
burdeistref. *C.* Tre. *Ar.* Cêr. *Eng.* A city, a
borough or burg.

ORA—*I.* Oir. *W.* and *Ar.* Or. *C.* Oir. *Eng.* Shore, or
border.

ORATIO—*I.* Oraid. *W.* Araith. *Eng.* Oration.

ORATOR—*I.* Oraidachi. *W.* Areithiwr. *Eng.* Orator.

ORCA—*I.* Orc. *Eng.* Sea-calf.

ORDO—*I.* Ordh. *W.* Yrdh. *Ar.* Yrdh, renk. *Eng.*
Order, row, rank.

OSTREA, OSTREUM—*I.* Ostrin. *W.* Oestren. *C.* Estren.
Eng. Oyster.

OVUM—*I.* Ubh. *W.* Wy. *C.* Oy. *Ar.* Uy. *Eng.*
Oval, egg.

PACTUM—*I.* Cumhnant, cordadh. *W.* Cord. *Eng.*
Pact, covenant, accord.

PACTOR—*I.* Cumhnantaichte. *W.* Corddwr. *Eng.*
Covenantor, accorder.

PALATIUM—*I.* Cuirt, palas. *W.* and *C.* Plâs. *Eng.*
Palace, court.

PALLA or PALLIUM—*I.* Falluinn, cleoca, gunna, roba.
W. Ffalling mantelh. *Eng.* Pall, cloak, gown,
robe, mantle.

PALLUDOSUS—*I.* Bog, fluich. *W.* Boug. *Eng.* Bog,
boggy.

PAPYRUS—*I.* Paipear. *W.* Pappyr. *Ar.* Paper. *Eng.*
Papyrus, paper.

PATRICIDA, MATRICIDA—*I.* Mortair-athair, mathair.
Eng. Patricide, matricide.

PAR—*I.* Pire. *W.* Pâr. *Ar.* Par, cubul. *Eng.* Equal,
pair, couple.

PARS—*I.* Pairt. *W.* Parth. *C.* Part. *Ar.* Perz. *Eng.*
part.

PATER—*I.* Athair. *W.* Dad. *C.* Sira. *Ar.* Tat. *Eng.*
Father, dad, sire.

PATERA—*I.* Copan. *W.* Cwppan. *C.* Bolla. *Eng.* Cup,
bowl.

PATRIA—*I.*, *W.*, *C.*, *A.* Tir. *Eng.* Patriot, country,
shire.

PAUPER—*I.* Bochd. *C.* Bochodoc. *Ar.* Paur. *Eng.*
Pauper, poor.

PECCATUM—*I.* Peacadh. *W.* Pechod. *C.* Pehod. *Ar.*
Peched. *Eng.* Fault, sin, peccant.

PECCATOR—*I.* Peacaire. *W.* Pecadwr. *Ar.* Pechor.
Eng. Offender, sinner.

PECTEN—*I.* Caird, cir, raca. *W.* Gard, peithyn. *Eng.*
Card, rake, comb.

PETRA—*I.* Craig. *W.* Craig. *Ar.* Carrec. *Eng.* Petrify,
crag.

PETROSAS—*I.* Craigach. *W.* Craigawl. *Eng.* Rocky,
craggy.

PIPER—*I.* Peabur. *W.* Pybyr. *Ar.* Pibur. *Eng.* Pepper.

PIPERATUS—*I.* Peaberach. *W.* Pybyredio. *Eng.* Peppery.

PISCIS—*I.* Iasg. *W.* Pysgod. *C.* Pysg. *Ar.* Pesc. *Eng.* Fish, piscatorial.

PISCATOR—*I.* Iasgaire. *W.* Pysgodwr. *C.* Pys-cadar. *Eng.* Piscator, fisher.

PISCINA—*I.* Ias-glin. *W.* Pys-godlyn. *C.* Pisklin. *Eng.* Fish-pond.

PLENUS—*I.* Lan. *W.* Lhawn. *C.* Lên. *Ar.* Lein. *Eng.* Plenty, full.

PLICO—*I.* Fighim, pleatam. *W.* Plygu. *Ar.* Plega. *Eng.* To bend, to pleat, implicate.

POENA—*I.* Peanas, pian. *W.* Penyd. *Eng.* Punishment, pain.

POENALIS—*I.* Piantach. *W.* Penydiawl. *Eng.* Penal, painful.

PONDUS—*W.* Pwys. *Ar.* Poes, Poesul. *Eng.* Weight, bushel.

PUNIO—*I.* Peanasiach. *W.* Poeniad. *Ar.* Castisa. *Eng.* Punish, chastise.

POPULUS—*I.* Popull. *W.* Pobel. *C.* Pobel. *Ar.* Pobl. *Eng.* People.

PORTA—*I.* Port, geata, dorus. *W.* Porth, jêt, drws. *Eng.* Port, gate, door.

PRECEPTUM—*I.* Teagascg. *W.* Dysg. *Eng.* Precept, task.

PRAECINCTORIUM—*I.* Aparan. *C.* Apparn. *Eng.* Apron, precinct.

PRAETORIUM—*I.* Cuirt, tigh moid. *Eng.* Praetorium, court, meeting-house.

PRATUM—*I.* Meadh. *Eng.* Meadow.

PRAELIUM—*I.* Cath, bataille. *W.* Câd. *Ar.* Combat. *Eng.* Battle, combat.

PRANDIUM—*I.* Proinn, dinneir. *Eng.* Prandial, dinner.
 PRETIUM—*I., W., C.* Prís. *Ar.* Cost. *Eng.* Price, cost.
 PRINCEPS—*I.* Prionnsa, flath. *Ar.* Prins. *Eng.* Prince.
 PRIMUS—*I.* Priomh. *W.* Prif. *Eng.* Prime.
 PUNCTUM—*I.* Punc. *W.* Pióng. *Ar.* Poent. *Eng.* Puncture, point.

QUID? *I.* Ciod? *Eng.* What? Co, co, cidd; qui, quae, quod, who, which, what.

RANA—*I.* Frogá. *W.* Broga. *Ar.* Ran. *Eng.* Frog.
 RAPINA—*I.* Reub, Reubainn. *W.* Cribdhail, yspail. *Eng.* Rapine, rob, crib, spoil.
 RAPHANUS—*I.* Raidis. *C.* Rhedhic. *W.* Rhydhigl. *Eng.* Radish.
 RASTRUM—*I.* Raca. *W.* Rhaca. *C.* Rackan. *Ar.* Rastel. *Eng.* Rake, rack.
 RATIO—*I.* Reasun. *W.* Rhesum. *Ar.* Reiz. *Eng.* Ratio, reason.
 RECTOR—*I.* Riaghlaír. *W.* Periglor. *Ar.* Person. *Eng.* Rector, ruler, parson.
 REGULA—*I.* Riaghail. *W.* Rheol. *Eng.* Rule, regular.
 REGALIS—*I.* Rioghail. *W.* Rhiol. *C.* Ryal. *Ar.* Real. *Eng.* Royal.
 REGNUM—*I.* Rioghacht. *W.* Rhwysfaniad. *Eng.* Kingdom, reign.
 REMUS—*I.* Ramh. *W.* Rwyf. *C.* Rèv. *Ar.* Roenv. *Eng.* An oar.
 RENOVO—*I.* Ath-nuadhaich. *W.* Adnewyddu. *Ar.* Refresca. *Eng.* Renew, refresh.
 REX—*I.* Righ, cing. *W.* Rhwy. *Ar.* Rhy. *Eng.* King.
 REGINA—*I.* Riona or ban righ. *Eng.* Queen.
 ROTA, RHEDA—*I.* Roth. *W.* and *C.* Rhod. *Ar.* Rot. *Eng.* Wheel or chariot.

RHEDARIUS—*I.* Cartair. *W.* Cerbydwr. *Eng.* Char-
ioteer, carter.

ROSA—*I.* Rôs. *W.* Rhos. *Ar.* Rôs. *Eng.* Rose.

ROSETUM—*I.* Garadh-rôs. *W.* Rhoswyddion. *Eng.*
Rose garden, rosewood.

ROSMARINUS—*I.* Rosmairi. *W.* Rhosmairi. *Eng.*
Rosemary.

ROTANS—*I.* Rothachy. *W.* Rhodawg. *Ar.* Rout.
Eng. Route, turning.

RUFUS—*I.* Ruadh. *W.* Rhudd. *C.* Rydh. *Ar.* Ruz.
Eng. Rufus, red.

SACCUS or SAGUM—*I.* Sac, mala, poca. *W.* and *Ar.*
Sach. *W.* Poccet. *Eng.* Sack, mail, pocket.

SACERDOS—*I.* Sagart. *Ar.* Sacr. *Eng.* Priest, sacer-
dotal.

SAGITTA—*I.* Saighead. *W.* and *Ar.* Saeth. *C.* Zethan.
Eng. Sagittary, arrow.

SAGITTARIUS—*I.* Saighdeur. *W.* Sawdwr. *Eng.*
Soldier.

SAL—*I.* Salann. *W.* Halen. *C.* Holan. *Ar.* Halon.
Eng. salt.

SALARIA—*I.* Salanach. *W.* Halenydd. *Eng.* Salted.

SALTATIO—*I.* Dannsa. *W.* Dawnsio. *Eng.* Dance,
exaltation. Nearly all languages have the word
“dance.”

SANCTUS—*I.* Sant. *W.* Sanctaedh. *C.* Sanz. *Ar.*
Sant. *Eng.* Saint.

SARTOR—*I.* Taillear. *W.* Taeliwr. *Eng.* Taylor.

SCALA—*I.* Stairshe. *Ar.* Skeul. *Eng.* Scale, stairs,
ladder.

SCHOLA—*I.* SGOIL. *W.* Ysgol. *C.* and *Ar.* Scol.
Eng. School.

SCHOLASTICUS—*I.* Scolaire. *W.* Ysgolwr. *C.* Scylur.
Ar. Scolaer. *Eng.* Scholar.

SCRIBO—*I.* Sgriobhim. *W.* Ysgrifyn. *C.* Screfa. *Ar.* Scriva. *Eng.* Write.

SCRIBA and NOTARIUS—*I.* Sgriobhair. *W.* Ysgrifenwr. *Eng.* Scribe, scrivener, notary.

SCABELLUM—*I.* Binnse, stol, pillin. *W.* Ystol. *C.* Scabl. *Eng.* Bench, stool, pillion.

SCRUTATIO—*I.* Rannsachadh. *Eng.* Ransacking.

SCRUTOR—*I.* Sgrud, rannsaich. *Eng.* Scrutator, ransacker.

SCUTUM—*I.* Sgiath. *W.* Ysgwyd. *Ar.* Scoet. *Eng.* Shield, scutage.

SECALE—*I.* Seaghala. *Eng.* Rye.

SEGREGO or DIVIDO—*I.* Eadar-sgair. *W.* Ysgaradwy. *Eng.* Interscar, segregate, divide.

SICCUS—*I.* Sic. *W.* Sych. *C.* Sich. *Ar.* Sech. *Eng.* Dry, dessicated.

SENEX—*I.* Sean-aosda. *W.* Henoèsog. *Ar.* Henaelder. *Eng.* Aged, senior.

SECURUS—*I.* Siccir. *W.* Siccheir. *Eng.* Secure.

SEPTIMANA—*I.* Seachtmhain. *W.* Wythnos. *C.* Seithyn. *Ar.* Sethun. *Eng.* Seven days, septem mane.

SILVA—*I.* Coill. *W.* Kelli, coed, gwydd. *Ar.* Forest. *Eng.* Sylvan, wood, trees, forest.

SIGILLUM—*I.* Saoil. *W.* Sel. *Ar.* Siell. *Eng.* Seal.

SILEX—*W.* Maen-tan. *C.* Maen-fleint. *Ar.* Maen-sclent. *Eng.* Flint, siliceous.

SIMICA—*I.* Apa. *W.* Ab. *C.* Sim. *Ar.* Marmus. *Eng.* Ape, marmot.

SIMPLEX—*I.* Simplidh. *W.* Symledd. *Ar.* Simpl. *Eng.* Simple.

SINAPE—*I.* Mustard. *W.* Mwstard. *Eng.* Mustard.

SMARAG-DUS—*I.* Smarag. *W.* Emerld. *Eng.* Emerald.

SOCCUS—*I.* Soc. *W.* Soccys. *Ar.* Soc. *Eng.* A plough-share.

SOCIUS—*I.* Companach, comphartach. *W.* Gwmpeini. *Ar.* Companiun, consort. *Eng.* Social, companion, consort, company.

SOLAMEN—*I.* Solas. *W.* Solas. *Ar.* Consolation. *Eng.* Solace.

SOLATOR—*I.* Comhfhurtair. *W.* Comfforddwr. *Eng.* Consoler, comforter.

SPATIUM—*I.* Spas. *W.* Yspaid. *Ar.* Spas. *Eng.* Space.

SPHERA—*I.* Speir, ball. *W.* Pel. *Eng.* Sphere, ball.

SPOLIUM—*W.* Yspail. *Ar.* Preidh. *Eng.* Spoil, prey.

SPIRITUS—*I.* Spirid. *W.* Ysprid, spiriz. *Ar.* Speret. *Eng.* Spirit.

SPONGIA—*I.* Sponc. *W.* Yspwng. *Ar.* Spue. *Eng.* Sponge.

STABULUM—*I.* Stabul. *W.* Ystablu. *Eng.* Stable.

STABULARIUS—*I.* Marascal, contraction of Maor sgál, meaning Master or Mayor of the Horse. *Eng.* Constable, marshal.

STADIUM—*I.* Stadha. *W.* Ystad. *Ar.* Stadium. *Eng.* Racecourse.

STAGNUM—*I.* Staing. *Ar.* and *C.* Stanc. *Eng.* Tank.

STATUA—*I.* Iomaigh. *Ar.* Imaish. *Eng.* Statue, image.

STATUARIA—*I.* Grabhaladh. *W.* Argraphwr, cerfwr. *Eng.* Statuary, engraver, carver.

STATUS—*I.* Staid. *W.* Ystad. *Ar.* Stat. *Eng.* Status.

STOLA—*I.* Stoil, roba. *C.* and *Ar.* Stol. *Eng.* A stole, a robe.

STUDIOSUS—*I.* Stiudearra. *W.* Astudiwr. *Ar.* Styudea. *Eng.* Studious.

STIPES—*I.* Stoc, post. *W.* Ystoc, post. *C.* Stock. *Eng.* Stock, post.

TABULA—*I.* Tabhail. *W.* Tabler. *C.* Plankan. *Ar.* Tavlen. *Eng.* Table, plank.

TABERNA—*I.* Taibhirne. *W.* Tavarndy. *C.* Tavarn. *Ar.* Stal. *Eng.* Tavern, stall, shop.

TABERNARIUS—*I.* Os-dhfear. *W.* Ost, ostl, ostler. *C.* Osd. *Eng.* Taverner, host.

TAURUS—*I.* Tarbh. *W.* and *Ar.* Tarw. *C.* Taro. *Eng.* Taurine, bull.

TIGNUM or DOMUS—*I.* Tigh. *W.* Ty. *C.* Tshyi. *Ar.* Ti. *Eng.* House, domestic.

TENUIS—*I.* Tana. *W.* Tan. *C.* Tanon. *Ar.* Tanov. *Eng.* Thin.

TERGES—*I.* Sgur, glan. *W.* Ys-gwris, glan. *Eng.* Scour, clean.

TERRA—*I., W., C., A.* Tir, tellus. *I.* Doer. *W.* Daiar. *C.* Dor. *Ar.* Duar. *Eng.* Earth, country.

TINCTURA—*I.* Lidh. *W.* Lliw. *C.* Liu. *Ar.* Liv. *Eng.* Tincture, lye, colour.

TURBA—*I.* Turba. *W.* Twrf. *Eng.* A crowd, turbulent.

TRIBUS—*I.* Trieub. *W.* Ydryf. *Eng.* Tribe.

TUNICA—*I., W., and C.* Cota. *Eng.* Tunic, coat.

VIATOR—*I.* Triallaire. *W.* Trafelliwr. *Eng.* Viator, traveller.

VIA—*I.* Rod. *W.* and *C.* Fford. *Ar.* Rout. *Eng.* Way, road, ford, route.

TURRIS—*I.* Tur. *W.* Tor, Twr. *C.* Tur. *Eng.* Tor, tower.

VARIUS—*I.* Ball, spot. *W.* Pell, Ysmott. *Eng.* Spotted, various.

VATES—*I.* Faidh, bard. *W.* and *Ar.* Bardh. *Eng.* Vaticinate, bard.

VELUM and SAGALUM—*I.* Seòl. *W.* Hwyl. *Eng.* Sail.

VENIA—*I.* Pardun. *Ar.* Pardon. *Eng.* Venial, pardon.

VERITAS—*I.* Firinn. *W.* Gwredd. *C.* Gurzionedh. *Ar.* Guirionez. *Eng.* Verity.

VERNA—*I.* Traill, caeth. *W.* Gwas, wasaul. *Ar.*
Captif. *Eng.* Thrall, vassal, captive.

VERSUS—*I.* Fersa. *W.* and *Ar.* Guers. *Eng.* Verse.

VESPER—*I.* Feasgar. *W.* Gosper. *Ar.* Guespera.
Eng. Evening, vesper.

VETERANUS—*I.* Sean saighdear. *W.* Hen sawdiwr.
Eng. Veteran, old soldier.

VEXO—*I.* Saruich. *W.* Sardio. *C.* Speitia. *Ar.* Trubuiller. *Eng.* To vex, to sorrow, to spite, to trouble.

VEXATOR—*I.* Fear saruchaid. *W.* Sardiwr. *Ar.* Trabuilliur. *Eng.* Vexer, sorrower, troubler.

VICUS—*I.* Sraid. *W.* Ystrad. *Eng.* Street, village, vicinage.

VILLA—*I.* Mainnir. *W.* Maenol. *Ar.* Burch. *Eng.* Villa, manor, burgh.

VIR—*I.* Fear, duine. *W.* Gwyr, dyn. *C.* Gur. *Ar.* Dêñ. *Eng.* A man, virtue.

VIRGA and VIRGATOR—*I.* Sguirs, Sguirsair. *Eng.* Scourge, scourger.

VIRTUS—*I.* Feart, faicill. *W.* Wyrth. *Ar.* Vertys. *Eng.* Virtue, faculty, worth.

VIVIDUS—*I.* Brisq. *Ar.* Bresk. *Eng.* Vivid, brisk.

UMBRA—*I.* Sguth. *W.* and *C.* Scod. *Ar.* Sceut. *Eng.* Scud, umbrage.

UNCIA—*I.* Unsa. *W.* Uns. *Eng.* Ounce, inch.

UNGUENTUM—*I.* Ungadh. *W.* Wylment. *Ar.* Oinnament. *Eng.* Unguent, ointment.

UNGUIS—*I.* Ionga. *W.* Ewin. *Eng.* Nail.

UNICUS—*I.* Priomh. *W.* Ynig. *Eng.* Prime, unique.

CHAPTER IX.

IRISH WORDS IN POPULAR SPEECH. IGNORANCE OF KELTIC ELEMENT IN ENGLISH. GERMAN ELEMENTS AND THEIR SOURCES. LANGUAGE OF SENCHUS MÔR. FALL OF LATIN. RISE OF DIALECT. EXTENT OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN ENGLISH. THE KELTIC ELEMENT IN GERMAN. STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN. SCANDINAVIAN.

All the Irish words parts of common speech.

THE Irish words in this list are not merely literary words; they, and their parts and compounds, are now the common language of the Irish-speaking people. On that point I can bear personal testimony, as I myself speak every dialect of the Irish Keltic. I may say, however, that the dialectical differences are not greater than those between the North and South of England.

I had hoped to have had in this part of my work the co-operation of my friend, the late Mr Hennessy, whose knowledge of Irish texts was probably unrivalled, his position as head of the Irish manuscript department in the Record Office of Dublin affording opportunities enjoyed probably by no other Irish scholar. He also spoke Irish better and with a wider vocabulary than any person I have known, and I feel that the

advice and assistance which he volunteered would, had he survived, have spared me much labour, and would have much enhanced the interest of this essay. It will be interesting to Keltic scholars generally to hear that the Government, or rather perhaps the British Museum, have now retained Mr O'Grady to catalogue all Irish manuscripts, a work as laborious as it is interesting.

The ordinary English reader who is told that he is always talking Low German will probably be startled to find that such common words as joy and sorrow, trouble and tears, dinner and supper, law and order, and bargaining, marketing, costing and paying, cleaning, rubbing, scouring, and bruising ; the coat, the frock, the trousers, the breeches, the cloak, the mantel, the pelisse, the cassock, the robe, the cap, the bonnet, the flower, the ribbon, and the apron ; the coach, the chariot, the cart, and the carter, the rusks and crusts, the boiled, the roast, the toast, the broth, the roll, and even the baby ; the gate, and the wall, and the post, the prop, the crook, and the stake, the buckle, the rope, the string, and the cord, the ball, the dance, and the rink ; the door and the stairs, the loft and the chamber, the cook, the butler, and the steward, the sail and the sailor, the road and the ford, the down and the town, the mountain and the valley, and so on *ad infinitum*, are pure British words. These are merely put in from recollection, and by way of example ; the English language may be recon-

Common
British words.

structed from pure British, if such a thing were required.

Ignorance of
the Keltic
element in the
English
language.

No Keltic and German scholar who studies English vocabularies in the light of these two branches of the Aryan tongue can repress a smile at the derivations and explanations of English words so frequently given. They remind me of a work written about thirty years ago by a Portuguese gentleman, and entitled "English as she is Spoke."

German
elements and
their sources.

The only form of German spoken in England, and of which any specimen has come down to us, is that of the Saxon Chronicle, and of the legal compilations of the Jutes and West Saxons. Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus" also preserves a considerable body of early German in the form of charters, deeds, and wills. The fact that many, probably the majority, of them were forged, does not affect the language in which they were written. Between the language of the Chronicle, the Laws, and the Codex, I can find no dialectical difference. Nothing Anglic or even Danish is left, unless it be the song of Beowulf, which the Danes claim. Some form of German, however, side by side with the Latin, was the language of the governing body in England for 500 years, and of course became considerably diffused among Englishmen.

The language of all the above works contains some Latin and some Keltic, as one would naturally expect. The Germans who invaded

England were admittedly the most primitive of their race, and their language would not be adequate to express the ideas and requirements of an advanced people, such as the Romano-Britons were.

The laws of Ethelbert and Hlothaire probably give us the earliest form of German ever reduced to writing, with the exception of the Moeso-Gothic of Ulphilas. The last is far in advance of the language of Kent and Wessex, as one would also expect from the fact that the Goths had, before the scriptural translation of Ulphilas, been for over 200 years in contact with the Greek or Latin tongue, and many of the Goths had been highly educated.

A comparison of the language of the above laws with the language of the Saxon Chronicle, say, for instance, of the beginning of the eleventh century, will exhibit considerable progress in the latter. Nevertheless, I assert that not one half of the language of the Saxon Chronicle, limited as it is, has survived in the English of to-day. That portion which has survived merely expresses the physical wants of a primitive people, such as eating and drinking, waking and sleeping, and their concomitants. But the German could never dine or sup; he could only eat. He learnt to dine and sup, as he learnt comfort, and law, and order from the Kelt. The German had no meats. He had only flesh; he knew nothing of beef or mutton, veal or pork.

As Zeuss has observed, the oldest Keltic manuscripts in existence are the Irish. Perhaps the oldest, certainly one of the oldest, of those manuscripts which have hitherto been published, are those included in the four volumes of Irish law compilations recently published by the Irish Record Office, under the direction of the English Master of the Rolls. These publications, which are known under the generic name of *Senchus Môr*,
 Language of
Senchus Môr. glossed by Zeuss as *vetus lex*, but not quite correctly, may be had at any public library; and as the English translation accompanies the original Keltic, even an unskilled person can obtain some idea of the condition of the latter tongue.

Part of the compilation, the Cain Padrig, purports to have been made by St Patrick, with the assistance of some Brehons, or jurists, so as to bring the previously-existing law into harmony with the newly-received Christianity; and I see no reason to doubt the statement. What I am here concerned with, however, is the condition of the earliest Irish Keltic of which we have any written knowledge. The language of the Cain Padrig is as flexible and expressive though more simple in its construction than Latin or Greek. It is so far in advance of the German of Ethelbert and Hlothair of nearly 200 years after, that a comparison is impossible. As to the laws themselves, I shall probably deal with them hereafter.

I do not think there is any country in Europe

whose political unity is so complete as that of Italy, which nevertheless contains so many different dialects. It is probable that these dialects have existed almost unchanged among the uneducated speakers for thousands of years. Latin was only the language of the educated. The people of the Roman Trastevere still preserve a dialect, which they say is the earliest form of Roman speech. Latin declined from the Fall of Latin. severance of the Empire, the transference of the real capital to Constantinople, and the adoption of the Greek as its official language. It sunk with the Italian kingdom of Theodoric. Then the dialects began to be written, and Italian to be Rise of dialects. formed out of them, till Dante fixed the standard to which the language of the educated still aspires. But the Italian even of Dante shows a loss of Latin, and the acquisition of something which was not in the Latin. That acquisition is not German; it is the dormant Keltic, which was only spoken, while the Latin was the dominant written dialect.

The history of the French, Spanish, and English languages is similar, save that we have to deal in English with a considerable German element. The stronghold of the German in English is the region of irregular verbs, though they were never wholly adopted, and many have died out. A large portion of the English language is made up of the verb "to be" and the verb "to have," used either as auxiliary or principal verbs, The extent of the German element in English.

together with the pronouns as they are constantly occurring in speech or writing. The verb “to be” is Keltic; the German equivalent is *sein*, but one tense of the German verb is probably used in English. There was no true verb “to have” in any British dialect, though there was an equivalent in Armoric under the name of *eus*. Where the Germans got *haben* I am unable to say—whether they borrowed it from the Latins, or whether both got it from a common source. At all events, the verb was in Britain before the German, and therefore he cannot claim its introduction. Then the personal and possessive pronouns form a large part of every language. *I* is Welsh. *Thou* is common to every dialect I know in some form, as *tu*, *thu*, or *du*. *He* and *she* are Irish and Armoric. The plurals are mixed, but not in favour of the German. *My* and *thy* are Keltic; *mine* and *thine* are German. *His* I am not certain about. *Our*, *your*, *their*, are Keltic, and especially Irish. *Thee* and *ye* are Cornish, and I think from the structure we is also; other pronouns are in much the same proportion. The English definite article, *the*, may be German. The indefinite article, *a* or *an*, is the Irish definite article, *a* or *an*; the latter has no indefinite. The German speech when introduced was very primitive—as primitive as its introducers were. It expressed the social and intellectual condition of such a people. It has largely died out. What remains, having

obtained a lodgment in our literature, will probably be permanent, and the English language will be enriched to that extent. But if the roots of the English language were counted, not one fourth would be found German.

The great majority of German words in English is monosyllabic. The German compounds more awkwardly and more harshly than any other literary language, and so cannot subserve the wants of an advanced literature. The Keltic tongues compound gracefully and musically, responsive to the widest demands of expression, and there seems no limit to their powers in this respect. The future belongs to the Keltic, and not to the German.

I recently took up a little book from which I myself learnt spelling many years ago, and which still apparently remains in use, as the edition I found was dated 1875. I refer to Carpenter's Spelling-book. On looking through its seventeen pages of monosyllables, I found the German element slightly in excess of the non-German, while of its 100 pages of compounds, not more than two or three per cent. were German.

But it is not in English alone that the German element bears so small a proportion. The same thing is taking place in modern German itself. The original language, as I have said above, expressed only the social and intellectual condition of a primitive people. They did not develop science, or art, or literature, or poetry, or juris-

The Keltic
element in
German.

prudence, or philosophy. They took all these subjects, in the widest sense of each, from the Kelt; and with the subject they necessarily adopted its terminology. Any person who looks through half a dozen pages of a German dictionary will see that in addition to this the language is absorbing Italian, French, English, and even Spanish, to a considerable extent, and the longer this process continues, the slighter will be the ratio which the old German will bear to the new.

The structure of English is Keltic, and the German element in it has conformed thereto. No Englishman could think in any form similar to the following, though it belongs to the simplest form of German, that of the nursery literature, and is called “The Horse and the Bull” :—

“Auf einem feurigen Rosse flog stolz ein dreister Knabe daher. Da rief ein wilder Stier dem Rosse zu. Schande! von einem Knaben liess ich mich nicht regieren! Aber ich, versetzte das Ross: denn was für Ehre könnte es mir bringen, einen Knaben abzuwerfen?”

I willingly bear tribute to the German scholarship of to-day, and of the last 100 years. The German intellect flowered late, but most of the blossoms have set. In patient industry and enthusiasm the German scholar is unrivalled; but I think the intellect is critical rather than constructive. The only enemy of the intellectual German is his ignorant admirer, who, incapable

of understanding what he has done, credits him with what he has not claimed.

With respect to the group of dialects known Scandinavia as Scandinavian, I have been through most of their vocabularies within a few years. They contain a trifling infusion of Keltic. This may be accounted for in several ways. It may be part of the common Aryan stock; it may have been picked up by the invaders of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and carried home. It may have been left by the Irish monks and others who colonised Iceland, or it may have been acquired when the Kelt and German met somewhere in the neighbourhood of Jutland. Although it is of no great importance in itself, I think the elder Edda sprung from Keltic imagination, though the language is almost wholly Teutonic.

CHAPTER X.

COMPARISON OF GREEK AND WELSH WORDS IN THEIR STRUCTURE.

I HAVE already referred to the analysis of the Greek language by Mr Wharton and Professor Windisch, and to the fact that their independent labours led to practically the same result.

However, as I mentioned in the little tract on Welsh grammar that the form of Welsh words was very like the Greek, I append a few examples from which the reader can judge of the matter for himself. It must be understood that they have their equivalents in all the other Keltic dialects as well; but as I have already trespassed too far on the reader's patience, I will not trouble him with them. These words are not new, nor are they of my selection, and I have submitted them to an independent Welsh scholar before using them in illustration of my theory.

GREEK	ENGLISH	WELSH
'Αγγεῖον	vessel	Angeian
'Αγκαλαι	arms	Angellau
'Αδεω	content	Hoddiaw
'Αεί	ever	Aw
'Αερ	air	Awyr
'Αητος	eager	Aethus
'Αιγιαλος	shore	Aigial
Αἴθω	to consume	Aethu

GREEK	ENGLISH	WELSH
Αἰων	to hear	Oiaw
Αἰώνος	life	Einioes
Ἄκτη	shoal	Aigdde
Ἄλείφω	to anoint	Eliaw
Ἄλισκω	to seize	Hylusgaw
Ἄλλοιω	to alter	Alleiaw
Ἄλς	salt	Hal
Ἄνια	weariness	Ennui
Ἄνωγχω	to incite	Annogi
Ἄνχέω	to boast	Awchiarw
Ἄχλυς	covert	Achlud
Ἄχλύω	to cover	Achludaw
Βαίνω	to ascend	Banu
Βάλλω	to throw	Balu
Βίος	life	Bwa
Βορα	food	Bara
Βουλὴ	counsel	Pwylla
Βουλένω	to counsel	Pwyllaw
Βόσκω	to feed	Pesgi
Βραδὺς	heavy	Bradw
Βραχῖων	the arm	Breichiawn
Βραχιονιον	bracelet	Breichionen.
Βρύχω	to stir up	Brwchu
Βρύσω	to bud	Brwysaw
Βρώσγω	to grow heavy	Brwysgaw
Γένεσις	bearing	Genidas
Γένος	race	Genad
Γέρανος	a crane	Garan
Γέρων	an old man	Geryn
Γλαφώ	to carve	Gleifiaw
Γνάθος	join	Gnwth
Γοάω	woe	Gwae
Γραῖα	hag	Gerai
Γράφω	to grave	Creifiaw
Γύνη	woman	Genog
Δάκνω	to bite	Dygnoi
Δάκρυ	a tear	Daigr
Δέρκω	to look	Drychu
Δολόω	to deceive	Twyllaw
Διδάσκω	to teach	Dyddysgu
Δονεύω	to move	Twynaw
Δοῦλος	a slave	Dylad
Δράστω	to thrash	Treisiaw
Δρῦς	an oak	Derw
Δωρεῶ	to present	Dyroi

GREEK	ENGLISH	WELSH
Ἐγγὺς	near	Yngus
Ἐγγιζω	to approach	Yngusaw
Ἐίπε μοι	he said to me	Ebai imi
Ἐίλοω	to cover	Huliaw
Ἐν αγορā	in the market	Yn agorfa
Ἡνία	a strap	Hoennai
Ἡρέμος	soft	Arafus
Ἡσυχαῖος	ease	Heddychiad
Θεμελιον	a station	Temlon
Θεὸς	Deus	Duw
Θέρω	to heat	Twyraw
Θηρίον	furious	Teryn
Θις	a bunch	Twys
Θην	a fort	Din
Θόρυβος	disturbance	Twrfu
Θύελλα	a tempest	Twyllai
Θ'ρα	door	Drws
Ἰάχω	to shout	Eichiaw
Ἰδιος	one's own	Eiddo
Ἰστωρ	learning	Ystyr
Ἰνα	that	Hyna
Καθαίρω	to purge	Cothori
Καινὸς	fresh	Cain
Κάλαμος	a straw	Calaf
Καλέω	to call	Galw
Κάμπτω	to bend	Camu
Κραδία	heart	Craidd
Κάρηνον	crown of head	Corunon
Καύχησις	caucus	Coegedd
Κέρχος	the tail	Cwrcwd
Κεύθω	to hide	Cuddiaw
Κέω	to split	Ceuaw
Κηρὸς	wax	Cwyr
Κιρκος	a circle	Cyrch
Κισσάω	to hate	Casaw
Κλεινω	to incline	Cleiniaw
Κλιτία	a cover	Clydai
Κλυτος	famous	Clodus
Κνάω	to gnaw	Cnawu
Κολλώμενος	a joining	Cylmyniad
Κολέω	to cut	Cwlù
Κολωνὸς	a hill	Colyn
Κόχλω	to turn	Cwchlu
Κύκλος	a cycle	Cylch
Κραίνω	to perfect	Cywreiniaw

GREEK	ENGLISH	WELSH
Κρέκω	to creak	Creciaw
Κρῖνον	the lily	Crinon
Κρόνω	to beat	Curaw
Κύλλος	lame	Callus
Κῦμα	a billow	Cwmai
Κύτος	a cavity	Cwt
Κύων	a dog	Cian
Κώθων	a crater	Cwthwn
Κωνάω	to kindle	Cynneuaw
Λάλεω	to chat	Lloliaw
Λαὸς	multitude	Lliaws
Λάππω	to lap	Lleipiau
Λέχα	to lie down	Llechu
Λέσγη	tattle	Llesga
Λήγω	to cease	Llagu
Λήθω	to lie hid	Llethu
Λιμὴν	a haven	Llifon
Λοετρὸν	dregs	Llwtron
Λόχος	an ambush	Lloches
Λίθρον	grime	Llwtron
Λύρα	a lyre	Llyre
Μακαρ	happy	Mygyr
Μαλάσσω	to soften	Mallusaw
Μαμά	a mother	Mam
Μανὸς	thin	Main
Μαραὶνω	to decay	Merwinaw
Μάχοματ	I contend	Machofi
Μέθυ	mead	Medd
Μεθύσκω	to intoxicate	Meddwadu
Μειλίσσω	to sweeten	Melysu
Μελαίνω	to blacken	Melynu
Μελι	honey	Melid
Μελιηδες	sweet	Meleidus
Μένος	mind	Menw
Μετρον	a metre	Medryn
Μινυος	minute	Manw
Μόλος	noise	Moloch
Μυδαίνω	to rot	Mwydioni
Νέος	new	Newydd
Νέω	to swim	Nofiaw
Νήσος	an isle	Ynys
Νίφω	to snow	Nyfiaw
Νηθω	to spin	Nyddu
Νόος	temperament	Naws
Νυξ	night	Nocdh and Nos.

GREEK	ENGLISH	WELSH
Ὥλος	whole	Holl
Ὀξύς	acute	Awchus
Ονει	woe	Gwae
Παῖω	to beat	Pwyaw
Παῖω	to pause	Peuaw
Πέδιλον	a shoe	Pedolan
Πλέκω	to plait	Plygu
Πρᾶδις	facile	Rhwyddus
Πρᾶσσω	to rush	Rhysiaw
Πρέω	to flow	Rheu
Πρὺν	a nose	Rhyn
Προδανὸς	swift	Rhodiannus
Σκύλοψ	a stake	Ysgolp
Σκοτος	shade	Ysgawd
Σκυβαλον	refuse	Ysgubellion
Στῆλη	a pinnacle	Ystolion
Τασσω	to lead	Tywysaw
Ταῦρος	a bull	Tarw
Τείνω	to extend	Taenu
Τείρω	to beat	Taraw
Τέμνω	to cut	Timynu
Τερέω	to bore	Trwyaw
Τιθὸς	a teat	Teth
Τερην	tender	Tirion
Τρέχω	to strive	Trechu
Τριπλαξ	triple	Triphlyg
Τύμβος	a tomb	Tom
Τύπος	a type	Teb
Τυφλός	dark	Twyll
Φάω	to shine	Ffawu
Φορβη	pasture	Porfa
Φλάω	to flaw	Fflawu
Φλέγω	to flame	Ffaglu
Χαρις	grace	Cariad
Χορός	chorus	Cor

I submit that I have herein proved not only the ethnography, geography, and philology of the Kelt or Gael, but also that Latin and Greek are Keltic dialects.

